



A Report on...

**Commercial
Sex Workers
and their children
in Coastal A.P.**

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A Study Report on... **Commercial
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February 2002

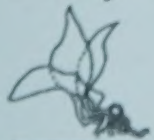
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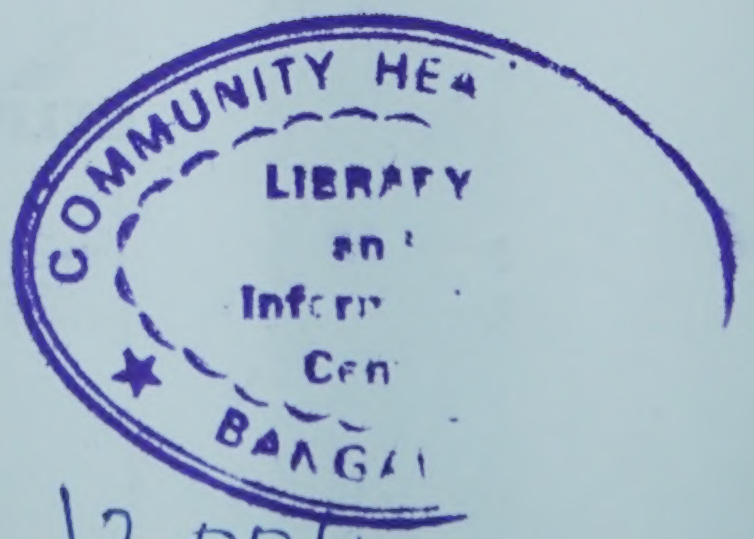
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N.V.S. RamMohan & K.N. Murthy
HELP

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Introduction

This Chapter deals with verification of the objectives of the study. The outcome of the study is presented in its perspective analytical frame together with necessary data support. The objectives of the study are analyzed and verified in three different parts. The first part will provide the outcome of the preliminary survey where in pockets of sex workers have been identified and mapped in their respective district maps. The second part deals with enumeration of Commercial Sex Workers in the Six Coastal Districts where in the collected data will be analyzed as to their Caste, Religion, Educational Status, Marital Status and where from they have come into the occupation. The third part deals with the detailed analyses of data being collected from the 25% sample of detailed interview schedule.

There is a growing realization that development has no meaning unless it encompasses the women who represent almost half the population. However, in reality the oppression and suppression of women, cruel and inhuman in itself, is depriving our societies of half their natural strength. It is therefore morally incumbent upon the state and all development professionals to end all discrimination and exploitation against women and to give them every opportunity for education, employment, self - development and independence.

The Human Development Report 1995 has summarized the forms of discrimination and exploitation against women under four broad categories which capture most forms of gender inequality facing various sections and classes of women (UNDP 1995). These include

- The denial of human capabilities.
- The denial of economic opportunities.
- The denial of political power and
- Legal inequality combined with inadequate social protection from violence.

The various structures and institutions of the society reflect the different forms of discriminations exploitation against women.

The women experience the effect in all areas of life both at home and work place, in the community and in society at large.

The Human Development Report (1995) further states that from among the people living below the poverty line 70% constitute women & they share a disproportionate burden of poverty. Further, there are large number of households which are head by women due to varied reasons such as death, desertion and divorce forced by the particular circumstances. Besides these, there are also single woman families headed by unmarried women who shoulder the familiar responsibilities and therefore remain unmarried. Some households become temporarily female headed as in the case of migration of the men to other areas which is find common among the landless. The 1991 survey put the figure of female-headed households in Andhra Pradesh constituting 10.08% of the total rural households. The incidence of female-headed households. The incidence of female headed households is highest in West Godavari district (14.07%) (Commissioner of Panchayat Raj, Govt. of AP, 1994). Female headed households are not only the poorest of the households but also the head of the family is not prepared for the additional responsibilities thrust upon her. As such she faces social disabilities and is vulnerable exploitation even by the near and dear.

Given the situation and due to the inherent quality of women to shoulder the responsibility of the family in the interest of protecting the unit and enabling a decent livelihood to other members, women undertake varied activities and commercial sex work is one among them.

It is a cliché that "Prostitution is the oldest Profession". The National Commission for women however mentions of the truth being that prostitution is probably the oldest oppression. There are many women, mostly from the first world, who claim it is their right to work as prostitutes. But the women from developing countries consider themselves victims of economic necessity. Poverty, in this context, can be considered as the single most decisive factor that drives women into prostitution.

The number of women entering into the sex work is on the verge of increase and studies have shown that girls as young as 8-9 are inducted into prostitution. Both police and NGO's, familiar with brothel functioning, have reported a geometric progression in the presence and inflow of minor girls for prostitution, as much through traditional perpetuators as through the ever widening and organized networks of luring, abductions and kidnappings of young girls. (Report on Sexual Exploitation & Trafficking of Children) (Dept. of Women & Child development, GOI, 1996). The report also states that the anecdotal notes provided by ex-prostitutes and the threat perceptions and concerns expressed by the adult prostitutes, reliably convey the alarming fact that brothels are being increasingly sustained by younger and younger girls. Other micro level studies also reveal a substantial rise in demand for children for sexual exploitation. Through there are a number of studies and reports on commercial sexual exploitation of women & children there are no reliable estimates of the extent and magnitude of women and children engaged in commercial sex work. It is in this context

that the present study has been undertaken with the intention of creating a database of commercial sex workers in Andhra Pradesh, which is considered one of the high supply states.

THE STUDY:

Though prostitution is quite widespread in coastal Andhra Pradesh there are no estimates of the number of women engaged in the activity. This becomes a major handicap for planning interventions attempting to help women live with dignity. The study attempts to provide details of commercial sex workers in six districts of coastal A.P. in terms of number and their profile. The objectives of the study are:

- 1) To identify the geographical pockets from where large numbers of women came to join this profession.
- 2) To enquire into the reason responsible for women entering into commercial sex work; and
- 3) To generate a reliable database on different dimensions of sex work for six districts of coastal A.P)

The long term objectives of the study, it is envisaged would result in the development of an integrated socio-economic intervention strategy which would restrict mobility of vulnerable sections into the trade of sex work. It would further identify potential vulnerable groups and sensitive geographical areas in order to suggest preventive measures.

There are major obstacles in trying to estimate the magnitude of the problem, among which are, the social stigma and legal sanctions attached to it which inhibit easy identification, the strangle hold of gangs and brothel keepers enforced through violence which prevents identification of the women and child victims and the dispersed nature of the phenomenon.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The data on Commercial Sex Workers in India are lacking and the present estimates give only a blurred vision. The absence of reliable estimates of Women and Children to appeal into this work and its poor documentation is a serious handicap to develop a macro - perspective on this problem. There are however a few micro level studies attempting to provide the Socio economic profile of the Commercial Sex Workers and the reasons which explain their entry into the trade.

A Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) sponsored study in 1991 covering six metropolitan cities in India indicated that the population of women and child victims of Commercial Sexual exploitation would be between 70,000 and 1,00,000 of which 30% are below 18 years of age. For about 40% of them the induction was when they were less than 18 years old. The illiterate were as high as 70%.

The Survey indicates poverty and unemployment / lack of appropriate rehabilitation as the major contributory factors for the Commercial Sexual exploitation of women and children, 43% of the CSWs covered in the study desired to be rescued suggesting desire to save their children from Commercial Sex exploitation and protection of the future of their children, fear of disease as reasons for wanting to come out. The others continue / remain to be exploited due to absence of alternative sources of unique, social non accetability, family customs, poverty, ill-health and their despondence.

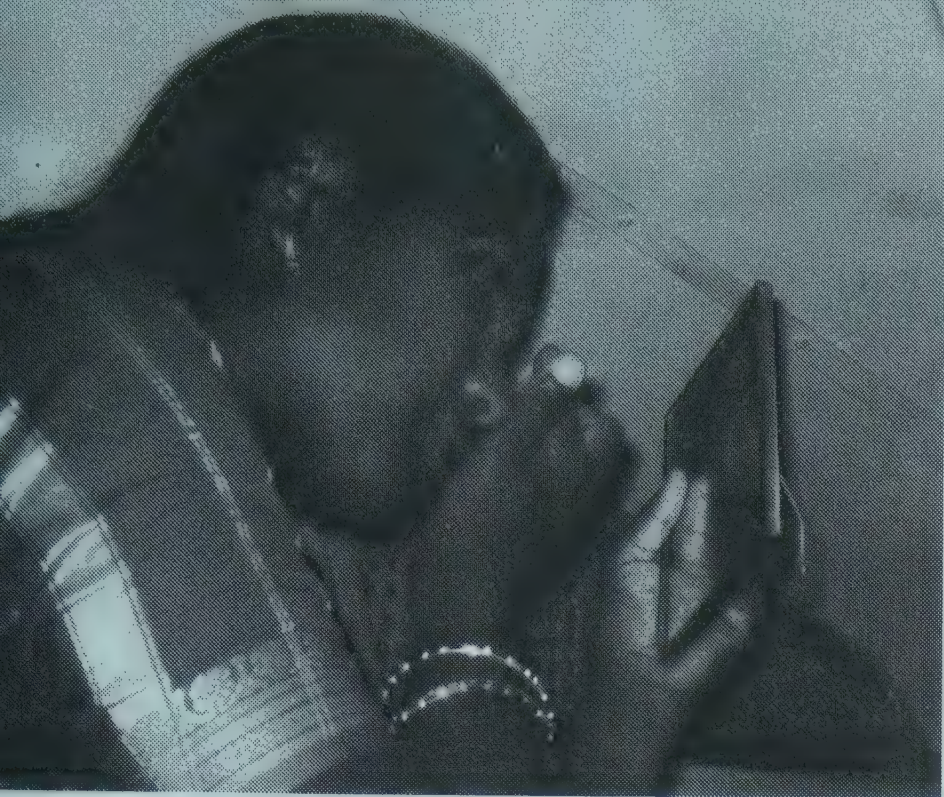
The National Commission for Women (1995-96) in its report on "Societal violence on Women and Children in Prostitution", views Women's life in prostitution as a reflection of the continuum of prevailing archaic attitudes of the Society towards woman, girl children and young women.

Discussing the life situations of women in Sex Work, the report indicates that most of the women shoulder responsibilities as a daughter, mother and home maintainer. This reality has been ignored by the Society and instead an image of public nuisance or corruption of morality with its reflex social stigma has been attached to them. Based on the CSWB study the report suggests that most of the women in Commercial Sex Work are from the dalit caste with very few women from the religious minorities.

Analysing the causes the, report sees prostitution as a social product created through various streams of political, social and cultural order. The reasons indicated include industrialisation and centralization of labour force; primitive social attitudes towards, single & separated women and girl child; failure of state and failure of ideology.

The report on "Sexual exploitation and Trafficking of children" by Bhamathi (1996) based on a regional consultation sponsored by Dept. of Women and child development, GOI mentions of poverty emerging as an eminently pre - disposing causative factor of unhindered supply of children for purposes of prostitution. At the macro level, low literacy rates, high school drop outs, low skill building opportunities, unproductive assets, denial of access to resources; diminishing common property resources; vulnerability to natural calamities etc, have resulted in sluggish economic growth, poor income generation opportunities and poor purchasing power among the rural poor. The report adds that the macro - policies also create conditions leading to poverty. The policy of modernisation, liberalisation and industrialisation has rendered many trades financially non - viable. It is by now established that poverty makes families economically vulnerable and the brunt of this marginalisation is borne by the women and children.

The other set of reasons include the social and religious factors and the familial causes.



Methodology

In this chapter the design of the study shall be presented. The study has been proposed in the light of prevailing information that Andhra Pradesh is the major supplier of sex workers in most of the cosmopolitan cities and coastal Andhra Pradesh, in particular seem to be the pertinent point. The contributory factors will be analyzed and generalized in later parts of the report.

The socio cultural context of the study has only one common feature that the study was conducted in six coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, which were known, hitherto for the labour intensive food grain production. The study has been initiated in the month of May and the preliminary survey was taken up during December / January.

GENESIS OF THE STUDY:

The Gender Department of Action Aid India, which was involved in supporting the study of Fisher Fork had taken the initiative of identifying the network to undertake the study. Dr. Abhijith Das Gupta broached the subject during the Srikakulam workshop. Dr. Abhijit Das Gupta along with Gopalakrishna Murthy (AGS), Rammohan (HELP), Suneel Kumar (SARDS) and Durgesh Prasad (SRAVANTI) visited some of the key pockets of Sex Workers in East and West Godavari Districts and finalised the Proposal to be submitted for a detailed study of sex workers in Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

HELP an organisation which was already working with sexworkers has been chosen to be the lead agency and submit the proposal on behalf of the network. The proposal which has been submitted for 13 districts inclusive of Rayalaseema has been split, for administrative convenience, by Action Aid India.

Area:

The study has been sanctioned for 6 coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh namely East Godavari, west Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Prakasam & Nellore. The major contributory factors selection of these districts are

1. East & West Godavari Districts are traditionally known for Sex Trade.
2. East & West Godavari Districts have been a major supply districts of Sex Workers off late.
3. Contiguity of Districts has also been considered while picking up the districts between East Godavari and Nellore.

Design:

A preliminary informal meeting of Key Actors for the study i.e., HELP, AGS and GK Consultants have assembled together at Tirupati and prepared the Design of the Study. The Design has been placed before invited subject matter specialists, representatives of Action Aid India Regional Office, Hyderabad, Gender Department of Action Aid India, Bangalore and members of the Network. After due deliberations the design has been approved and areas & tools for data collection have been scheduled to be prepared. It was also finalized that the enumeration questionnaire shall not have more than 6 (Six) closed ended questions inclusive of education, religion, caste and the area from where they have come into the trade. It was also proposed and finalized that the interview schedule shall be prepared to the possible maximum extent with closed ended questions to avoid any

possible loose ends.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY:

A preliminary survey of identified districts has been initiated with two teams of Chief Functionaries of NGO's in the Network to visit every possible known towns and identify pockets of Sex Workers along with the information on number of sex workers (approximately) in each of the pockets.

UNITS OF INFORMATION:

The source of information about the towns and pockets have been Quacks, Rickshaw pullers and Dhabas on the highway.

The identified pockets are classified into high intensive pockets, semi-intensive pockets, intensive and low intensive pockets. High intensive pockets are those pockets where number of sex workers would be more than 25. Intensive pockets are those where number of sex workers would be between 15 - 25. Semi Intensive pockets are the pockets where sex workers are between 10 - 15 low Intensive pockets are below 10. Based on the above stated classifications mapping of sex workers in all the six districts has been done.

TOOLS:

The details of identified pockets and draft tools were presented in a review workshop organized in the premises of Regional Office, Action Aid India, Hyderabad. The core team of the study, Regional Manager, Action Aid India and his colleagues participated in the workshop. It was finalized that the enumeration shall be 100%, data collection that would develop the reliable data base fulfilling the stated objective of the study. Accordingly necessary changes have been discussed and adopted in the design of the study.

ENUMERATION & DETAILED SURVEY:

Sample:

The workshop has also discussed the size of sample to be picked up for detailed analysis. It was decided that 25% of the enumerated data from each pocket / town / village/ district would be taken for administering detailed interview schedule.

The process of Implementation:

The tools have been submitted to Action Aid India after necessary refinements and on their approval they have been printed. A scrupulous selection process identified the investigators, peers and facilitators. Facilitators were chosen from among the experienced staff members of network members to ensure acceptance of the target group. A training workshop was conducted for selected investigators, identified peers and participating NGO's chiefs between 5th to 8th May, 2000 covering the methodology, the background of the study and administering tools of data collection. The tools were field tested soon after the training workshop and necessary refinements made and clarifications provided for taking up the task of data collection. A detailed action plan was formulated after division of the investigators into two teams to initiate data collection in three districts each. The North zone comprising of East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna Districts had a team of five investigators and one facilitator. Identified peers were to join them during the data collection in their respective areas. The Southern zone comprising Guntur, Prakasam and Nellore districts had also adopted the same system.

Each district had a chief functionary of one NGO to act as the Convener of the district and closely monitor the process of data collection. In addition to the district conveners, a zonal convener was also selected to oversee

The process of data collection and act as co-ordinators. The northern team initiated data collection from the north point to travel down south. The southern team also initiated from the northern point of Guntur districts and moved towards the south.

The chief functionary of HELP and representative of AGS had organized review meetings with investigators for every 10 days collectively as well as individually to verify and ensure appropriate sample selection as well as data collection process. Investigators were also trained to prepare case studies where ever they felt important in terms of the entry into commercial sex workers the factors contributing to their continuance in the trade.

The data collection has taken approximately 82 days spread over four months from 8th May, 2000 onwards exclusive of rest days after completion of each district. The teams have assembled in the premises of HELP Field Office soon after completing their task of data collection and prepared master sheets of data related to enumeration schedules.

DATA ANALYSIS:

Codification:

Based on the tabulated answers of open-ended questions in the Interview Schedule, codes have been prepared. The investigators under close monitoring and supervision of facilitators and senior staff members of HELP the codes were marked on the Interview Schedules.

Computerisation:

The codified schedules were fed into the computers for tabulation. Necessary Software was prepared for tabulation of data being entered by Ad-Venture Computer Consultants from Nellore. A cross check with manual schedules was been done to ensure proper entry and mathematical correction of the computerized data.

Analysis & Report Printing:

A team of 3 consultants have analyzed the data and prepared the report supported by participating network members in strengthening the report with necessary case studies.

Workshop on Intervention measures:

A workshop has been conducted with members of the network to discuss efforts to be made and interventions to be undertaken based on the information collected in the study. The workshop has being planned as a day long process aimed to prepare necessary intervention strategies which are presented in the Chapter no. 4.

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY:

It has been identified that sex workers do not confine to a specific place or a pocket. They keep moving into other parts of the state and at times out of the state also.

Streetwalkers have been the most difficult area for collecting information. However, efforts were made to collect maximum possible data.

There are certain night pockets in the highway-points, which are not constant to ensure that the data was 100%. It requires collection of information in different time periods.

Paucity of resources and time has been a great limitation to cross check and undertake gap filling to ensure 100% data collection.

The team therefore submits that the enumerated data would be equivalent to approximately 80 of the universe.

EXPERIENCES:

The north zone team along with some of the local NGO workers came to know that there are about 15 sex workers operating in bushes from Rajanagaram Highway point

towards east.

The team ventured to collect information from them and approached a highway coconut vendor. He has an adolescent boy of 14 years. Surprisingly when enquired about incidence of Sex workers' whereabouts in that area the boy initially suggested that he would give the information if the investigators were willing to come with him at a price of Rs. 100/- per each. Surprised by his remark at that age, the investigators sought to clarify that it was not appropriate on this part to make such an advance. Later, he showed the way, a gravel road towards the east of the highway and suggested them to proceed straight. The team went in an auto for about 5 kms and started enquiry about the whereabouts of the commercial sex workers. It was getting dark. Some of the Colligence in the area have tried capturing these young investigators. The auto driver cautioned by the advance of the colligence yelled for the investigators to immediately step into auto and started the engine. It was by the grace of the god that they could escape with the help of the unknown auto driver. This bitter experience stayed over with the investigators for the next few days and they took time to overcome the fear and restart their data collection. It also required some amount of counselling by the visiting consultant and chief functionary of the local NGO to build the confidence into them.

A similar experience was encountered by Southern Zone team as well, in Piduguralla. It was noticed in Piduguralla that some of the Commercial Sex Workers were demoralised and driven out of the town by the police with the support of a small gang of colligence. The Commercial Sex Workers started operating in the bushy forest area away from the main town. Having heard of this situation the team has gone to the area to collect the data as they were talking to some of the Commercial Sex Workers there was a sudden outburst of police and the investigators were also subjected to mild harassment under the pretext

they are also Commercial Sex Workers. The facilitator had literally fight with the police party and showed identity card of investigator along with their introductory letter by the organisation assigning them the responsibility to collect the data. It was after an everlong persuasion that the police had agree to let them off. Similar situation happened at Sattenapalli of Guntur district for the southern zone team again and the only difference has been instead of police it was the turn of colligence in their routine daily collection commission from Commercial Sex Workers. The outscuts of sattenapalli their again it took pains to be relieved of the pressure.

In Bestavaripeta of Parkas district the southern zone team encountered a different kind of problem. After completing the data collection the team took shelter in the office of the local NGO. One of the pimps of the area had spread a rumour that all these information will be passed to the police and police will come after these Commercial Sex Workers. Police are the major threatening figures for most of these Commercial Sex Workers. Around 11 O clock in the night the Commercial Sex Workers who have volunteered to be interviewed came to the office of the local NGO and wanted their concerned Interviewer's schedules be turn off as they were apprehensive of the information be passed on to the police. It took two hours of dialogue with them with the support of the local NGO that they could manage to complete the process of the interview by convincing the Commercial Sex Workers. There have been enumerable number of incidences as have been explained. In spite of all these the investigators closely supported by Non Government Organisations have gone on to collect the data which is being analysed in the next chapter.



Findings



Preliminary Survey

The preliminary survey of Commercial Sex Workers in Six Coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh has been undertaken before the detail study to understand the universe. Two Teams of Child Functionary of NGO's have travelled along three districts each to every related town and gathered preliminary information about the pockets of Commercial Sex Workers. The following table indicates the classification of pockets of Commercial Sex Workers and the town wise details. In this part district wise mapping of pockets of commercial sex workers and town wise details are provided.

| DISTRICT | Identified CSW's | NO. OF POCKETS | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|----|----|----|-------|
| | | HI | I | SI | LI | Total |
| East Godavari | 729 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 7 | 45 |
| West Godavari | 534 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 29 |
| Krishna | 567 | 8 | 15 | 6 | 3 | 32 |
| Guntur | 819 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 3 | 36 |
| Prakasam | 493 | 4 | 5 | 19 | 6 | 34 |
| Nellore | 523 | 5 | 6 | 18 | 13 | 42 |
| TOTAL | 3665 | 46 | 61 | 75 | 36 | 218 |

HI

High Intensive

SI

Semi Intensive

I

Intensive

LI

Low Intensive

The map illustrates the Godavari region, showing the river's course and its delta. Major towns and villages are marked, including Rajahmundry, Kakinada, and Yanam (Pondicherry). The map also shows the Godavari delta and the surrounding districts.

15

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT

| S.No. | Name of the Town | Name of the Place | No. of | Situation |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----------|
| 01. | Pitapuram | Lodge & Old Bus Stand | 15 | I - SW |
| | | R.T.C. Depot | 16 | I - H |
| 02. | Peddapuram | Community | 90 | HI - C |
| 03. | Thuni | RTC Bus Stand | 25 | HI - C |
| | | Dhibbalapalem | 10 | SI - C |
| | | Railway Gate | 15 | I - SW |
| | | Ambaji Peta | 15 | I - H |
| | | High - Adda Road | 15 | I - SW |
| | | Seethampeta | 18 | I - C |
| | | Degree College | 5 | LI - SW |
| 04. | Annavaram | Cinema theatre | 21 | I - C |
| | | Karuna Hotel | 16 | I - SW |
| | | Petrol Bunk | 9 | LI - SW |
| 05. | Katthipudi | Highway | 12 | SI - SW |
| | | Hotel | 8 | LI - SW |
| 06. | Patthipudi | Cinema Theatre | 10 | SI - SW |
| 07. | Erravaram Junction | National Highway | 20 | HI - SW |
| 08. | Jaggampeta | Cinema Theatre | 15 | I - C |
| | | Chinnampeta | 10 | SI - C |
| 09. | Eleswaram | Bus Stand | 16 | I - C |
| | | Main Road | 10 | SI - SW |
| 10. | Gokavaram | Lorry Brokers Office | 5 | LI - SW |
| 11. | Korukonda | Cinema Theatre | 6 | LI - SW |
| 12. | Rajahmundry | Seethampeta | 32 | HI - C |
| | | Isuka Street | 25 | HI - C |
| | | Dhavaleswaram | 23 | I - SW |
| | | Lalacheruvu | 15 | I - SW |
| 13. | Rajanagaram | Rajanagaram Centre | 8 | LI - SW |
| | | Petrol Bunk | 5 | LI - SW |
| 14. | Dhivancheruvu | Centre | 10 | I - SW |
| 15. | Mandapeta | Municipal Office | | HI - C |
| | | Lodge Lane | 10 | SI - SW |
| 16. | Ravulapalem | Opp: Bus Stand | 15 | I - SW |
| | | Cinema Theatre | 10 | SI - H |
| 17. | Amalapuram | Bridge | 22 | I - C |
| 18. | Rajolu | Cinema Theatre | 19 | I - C/H |
| 19. | Mummidivaram | Community | 16 | I - C |
| 20. | Samarlakota | Railway Station | 18 | I - SW |
| 21. | Kakinada | Suryam House | 10 | SI - H |
| | | Cinema House | 12 | SI - SW |
| | | Beach Centre | 25 | HI - C/SW |
| | | Railway Station | 10 | SI - SW |
| | | Bus Stand | 10 | SI - SW |
| 22. | Addathegala | Community | 18 | I - C |
| 23. | Devipatnam | Bus Stand | 6 | LI - SW |

| | | | | | |
|----------|----|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| ABSTRACT | HI | HIGH INTENSIVE POCKETS | 7 | COMMUNITY POCKETS | 14 |
| | I | INTENSIVE POCKETS | 18 | HOUSES (INDIVIDUALS) | 4 |
| | SI | SEMI INTENSIVE POCKETS | 13 | STREET WALKERS POCKETS | 27 |
| | LI | LOW INTENSIVE POCKETS | 7 | | |

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT MAP



| POCKETS | | | |
|----------------|---|---|--|
| High Intensive | ☆ | 8 | |
| Intensive | ● | 9 | |
| S.I. | ▲ | 8 | |
| L.I. | ◆ | 4 | |

WEST GODAVARI DISTRICT

| S.No. | Name of the Town | Name of the Place | No. of | Situation |
|-------|------------------|-------------------|--------|-----------|
| 01. | Kovvuru | Near Church | 20 | I - H |
| | | Bridge | 15 | SI - SW |
| 02. | Nalajarla | Bus Stand | 21 | I - H |
| | | Cross Road | 7 | LI - SW |
| 03. | Devarapalli | Bus Stand | 10 | SI - SW |
| | | Centre | 10 | SI - SW |
| 04. | Jangareddygudem | Cinema Theatre | 25 | HI - C |
| | | Sub Station | 10 | SI - SW |
| 05. | Koyyalagudem | Cinema Theatre | 15 | I - C |
| 06. | Eluru | Bridge | 45 | HI - C |
| | | Vedaraju Hall | 28 | HI - C |
| | | Nukalammagudi | 18 | HI - C |
| | | Power peta | 20 | I - C |
| | | Bus Stand | 8 | LI - SW |
| 07. | Aakiveedu | Railway Station | 25 | HI - C |
| 08. | Kaikaram | Bus Stand | 10 | SI - SW |
| 09. | Bheemavaram | Community | 25 | HI - C |
| | | Bus Stand | 8 | LI - SW |
| 10. | Palakollu | Market Centre | 20 | I - C |
| | | Bus Stand Depot | 5 | LI - SW |
| 11. | Narasapuram | Centre | 18 | I - C |
| 12. | Thanuku | Bridge | 28 | HI - C |
| | | Bus Stand | 15 | I - SW |
| 13. | Thadupalligudem | Railway Station | 45 | HI - C |
| | | Market Centre | | I - C |
| | | Bus Stand | 10 | SI - SW |
| 14. | Penugonda | RTC Depot | 35 | HI - C |
| 15. | Pungidi | Near Cheruvu | 10 | SI - SW |
| 16. | Nidadhavolu | RTC Depot. | 12 | SI - SW |

| | | | | | |
|----------|----|------------------------|---|------------------------|----|
| ABSTRACT | HI | HIGH INTENSIVE POCKETS | 8 | COMMUNITY POCKETS | 14 |
| | I | INTENSIVE POCKETS | 9 | HOUSES (INDIVIDUALS) | 2 |
| | SI | SEMI INTENSIVE POCKETS | 8 | STREET WALKERS POCKETS | 13 |
| | LI | LOW INTENSIVE POCKETS | 4 | | |

KRISHNA DISTRICT MAP

| POCKETS | | |
|----------------|---|----|
| High Intensive | ★ | 8 |
| Intensive | ● | 15 |
| S.I. | ▲ | 6 |
| L.I. | ◆ | 3 |



KRISHNA DISTRICT

| S.No. | Name of the Town | Name of the Place | No. of | Situation |
|-------|------------------|---------------------|--------|-----------|
| 01. | Vijayawada | Railway Station | 25 | HI - SW |
| | | Gandhi Nagar | 16 | I - C |
| | | Ibraheempatnam | 25 | I - SW |
| | | Kondapalli | 13 | I - C |
| | | Lodge Centre | 25 | HI - SW |
| | | Byepass | 25 | HI - SW |
| | | Kankipadu | 10 | SI - SW |
| | | Old Bus Stand | 15 | I - SW |
| 02. | G. Konduru | | 10 | I - SW |
| 03. | A. Konduru | | | LI - SW |
| 04. | Mylavaram | Cinema Theatre | 18 | I - C |
| 05. | Kanchikicherla | New Bus Stand | 25 | HI - C |
| 06. | Nandhigama | Bus Stand Depot. | 20 | I - SW |
| 07. | Jaggaiah peta | Road Cross | 15 | I - C |
| 08. | Veesannappeta | Centre | 15 | I - C |
| 09. | Nujiveedu | Depot. | 25 | I - C |
| 10. | Gannavaram | Cinema Theatre | 12 | SI - SW |
| 11. | Gudivada | Cinema Theatre | 25 | HI - C |
| | | Community | 35 | HI - C |
| | | Bus Depot. | 15 | I - SW |
| 12. | Thiruvuru | Palem | 16 | I - C |
| 13. | Uyyaru | Factory | 20 | I - C |
| 14. | Machilipatnam | Community | 25 | HI - C |
| | | Cinema Theatre | 15 | I - SW |
| 15. | Kuchipudi | Edge of the Village | 10 | SI - SW |
| 16. | Muvva | Palem | 15 | I - SW |
| 17. | Avanigadda | Seepeta (Depot.) | 13 | SI - H |
| 18. | Challapalli | Bus Stand | 8 | LI - H |
| 19. | Kaikaluru | Bus Stand | 23 | I - C/H |
| 20. | Mandapalli | Sangam Theatre | 8 | LI - SW |
| 21. | Bandhar Port | Port | 25 | HI - SW |
| 22. | Madhira | Cinema Theatre | 15 | SI - C |

ABSTRACT

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| HI | HIGH INTENSIVE POCKETS | 8 | COMMUNITY POCKETS | 15 |
| I | INTENSIVE POCKETS | 15 | HOUSES (INDIVIDUALS) | 2 |
| SI | SEMI INTENSIVE POCKETS | 6 | STREET WALKERS POCKETS | 15 |
| LI | LOW INTENSIVE POCKETS | 3 | | |

GUNTUR DISTRICT MAP



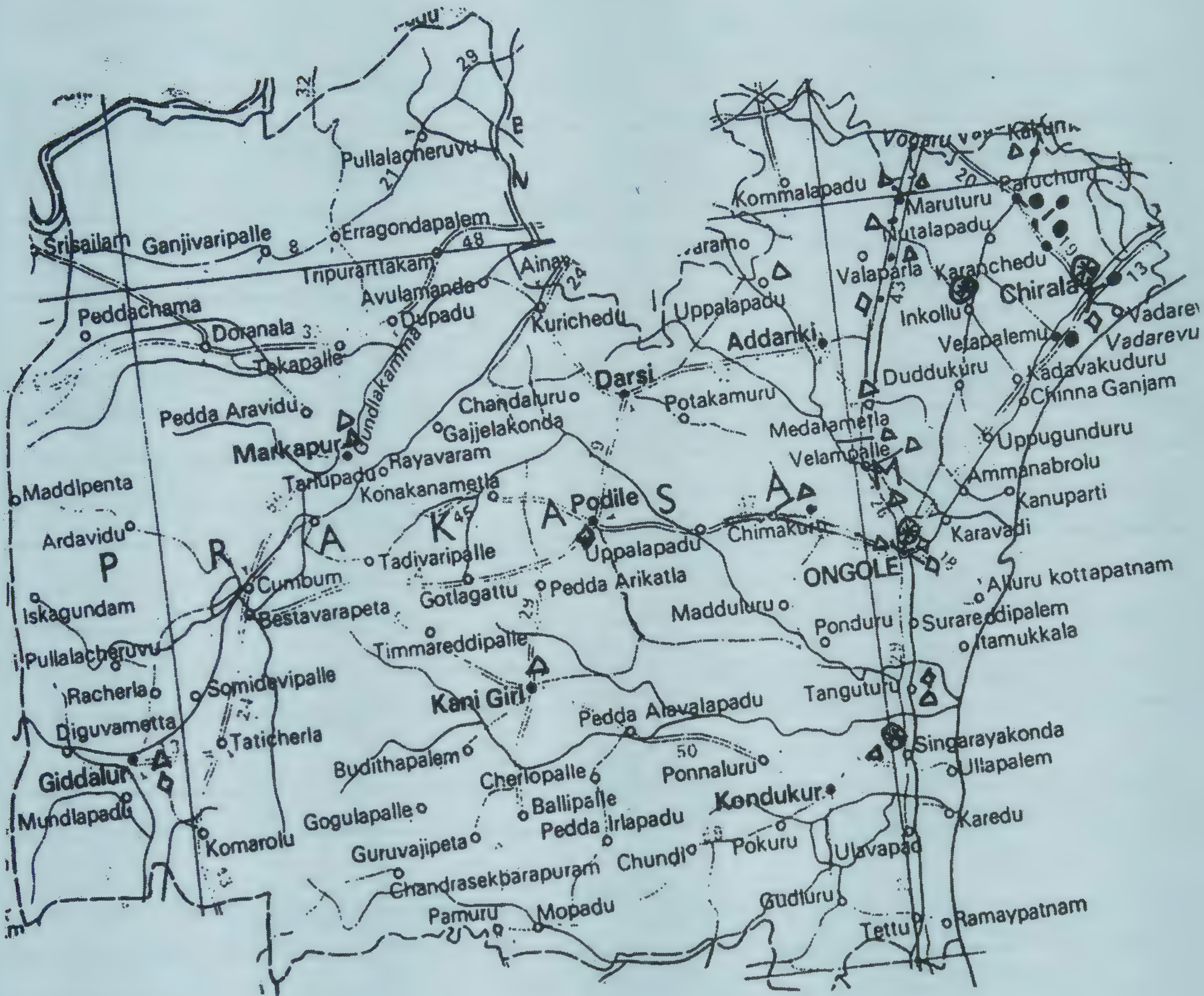
| POCKETS | | |
|----------------|---|----|
| High Intensive | ☆ | 14 |
| Intensive | ● | 8 |
| S.I. | ▲ | 11 |
| L.I. | ◆ | 3 |

GUNTUR DISTRICT

| S.No. | Name of the Town | Name of the Place | No. of | Situation |
|-------|------------------|---------------------|--------|-----------|
| 01. | Guntur | Ramireddythota | 85 | |
| | | Bus Depot | 25 | |
| | | Cinema Theatre | 18 | |
| | | Old Patthabipuram | 12 | |
| | | Laxmiuram | 10 | |
| 02. | Nalla padu | Nallapadu | 10 | |
| | | Highway | 23 | |
| 03. | Karampudi | Near Temple | 18 | |
| 04. | Chilakuripeta | Srinivasa Nagar | 40 | |
| | | Peddammariipalem | 65 | |
| | | Chinnadommaipalem | 50 | |
| | | Charless Convent | 25 | |
| | | Ankollu Road | 25 | |
| 05. | Tenali | Canal bund | 45 | |
| | | Bus Stand | 15 | |
| 06. | Bapatla | D.P. | 25 | |
| 07. | Duggirala | Centre | 8 | |
| 08. | Namburu | Railway Station | 30 | |
| 09. | Chinakakani | Highway | 30 | |
| 10. | Kolanu Konda | Highway | 10 | |
| 11. | Cherukupalli | DP | 10 | |
| 12. | Narakoduru | Cheruu katta | 10 | |
| 13. | Takkellapadu | Highway | 5 | |
| 14. | Repalle | DP | 15 | |
| 15. | Ponnur | DP | 16 | |
| 16. | Polakampadu | Highway | 6 | |
| 17. | Tadepalli | Kanakadurga Waradhi | 20 | |
| | | Tolgate area | | |
| 18. | Piduguralla | R.S. Palnadu Road | 15 | |
| 19. | Sattenapalli | Dommaripalem | 32 | |
| | | Naganna Kunta | 15 | |
| 20. | Narasaraopeta | DP | 25 | |
| | | Bus Stand | 15 | |
| | | R.S. | 10 | |
| 21. | Nagarjuna Sagar | Dam | 29 | |
| 22. | Kottappakonda | Temple | 12 | |

| | | | | | |
|----------|----|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| ABSTRACT | HI | HIGH INTENSIVE POCKETS | 14 | COMMUNITY POCKETS | 17 |
| | I | INTENSIVE POCKETS | 8 | HOUSES (INDIVIDUALS) | 4 |
| | SI | SEMI INTENSIVE POCKETS | 11 | STREET WALKERS POCKETS | 15 |
| | LI | LOW INTENSIVE POCKETS | 3 | | |

PRAKASAM DISTRICT MAP



| POCKETS | | | |
|----------------|---|--|----|
| High Intensive | ☆ | | 4 |
| Intensive | ● | | 5 |
| S.I. | ▲ | | 19 |
| L.I. | ◆ | | 6 |

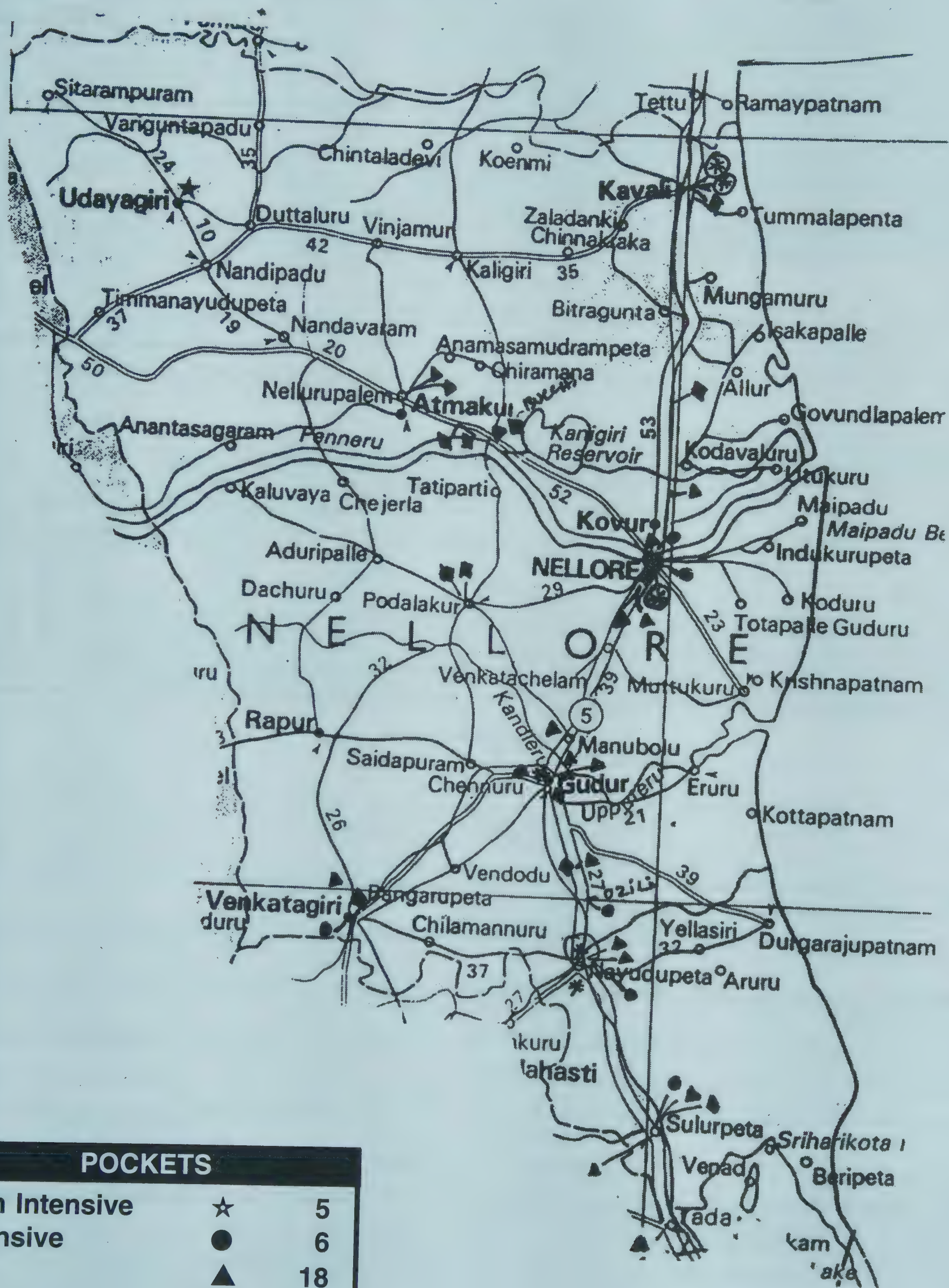
PRAKASAM DISTRICT

| S.No. | Name of the Town | Name of the Place | No. of | Situation |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| 01. | Ongole | Annavaarappadu | 35 | |
| | | Mangalipalem | 5 | |
| | | Godugupalem | 3 | |
| | | Govt. Hospital Road | 4 | |
| 2. | Podili | Community | 6 | |
| 3. | Kanigiri | D.P. | 10 | |
| 4. | Chenna Kurthi | Ladies Hostel | 12 | |
| 5. | Singarayakonda | Vijaya Colony | 40 | |
| | | Near Saibaba Temple | 10 | |
| 6. | Tanguturu | R.S. | 7 | |
| | | RTC | 10 | |
| 7. | Maddipadu | NH | 10 | |
| 8. | Gullapalli | NH | 10 | |
| 9. | Thimmanapalem | NH | 10 | |
| 10. | Medarametla | NH | 10 | |
| 11. | Korisapadu | NH | 10 | |
| 12. | Renangivaram | NH | 10 | |
| 13. | Venkatapupram | Community | 10 | |
| 14. | Martur | Community | 10 | |
| 15. | Kanduram | DP | 10 | |
| | | GH | 10 | |
| 16. | Ulavapadu | NH | 10 | |
| 17. | Cheerala | Bodipalem | 30 | |
| | | Prasad Nagar | 20 | |
| 18. | Inkollu | Community | 25 | |
| 19. | Paruchuru | Community | 20 | |
| 20. | Karamchedu | BS | 15 | |
| 21. | Srinivasa Nagar | Community | 18 | |
| 22. | Vetapalem | Near Railway Station | 22 | |
| 23. | Pedanandipadu | BS | 14 | |

ABSTRACT

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| HI | HIGH INTENSIVE POCKETS | 4 | COMMUNITY POCKETS | 12 |
| I | INTENSIVE POCKETS | 5 | HOUSES (INDIVIDUALS) | 8 |
| SI | SEMI INTENSIVE POCKETS | 19 | STREET WALKERS POCKETS | 14 |
| LI | LOW INTENSIVE POCKETS | 6 | | |

NELLORE DISTRICT MAP



NELLORE DISTRICT

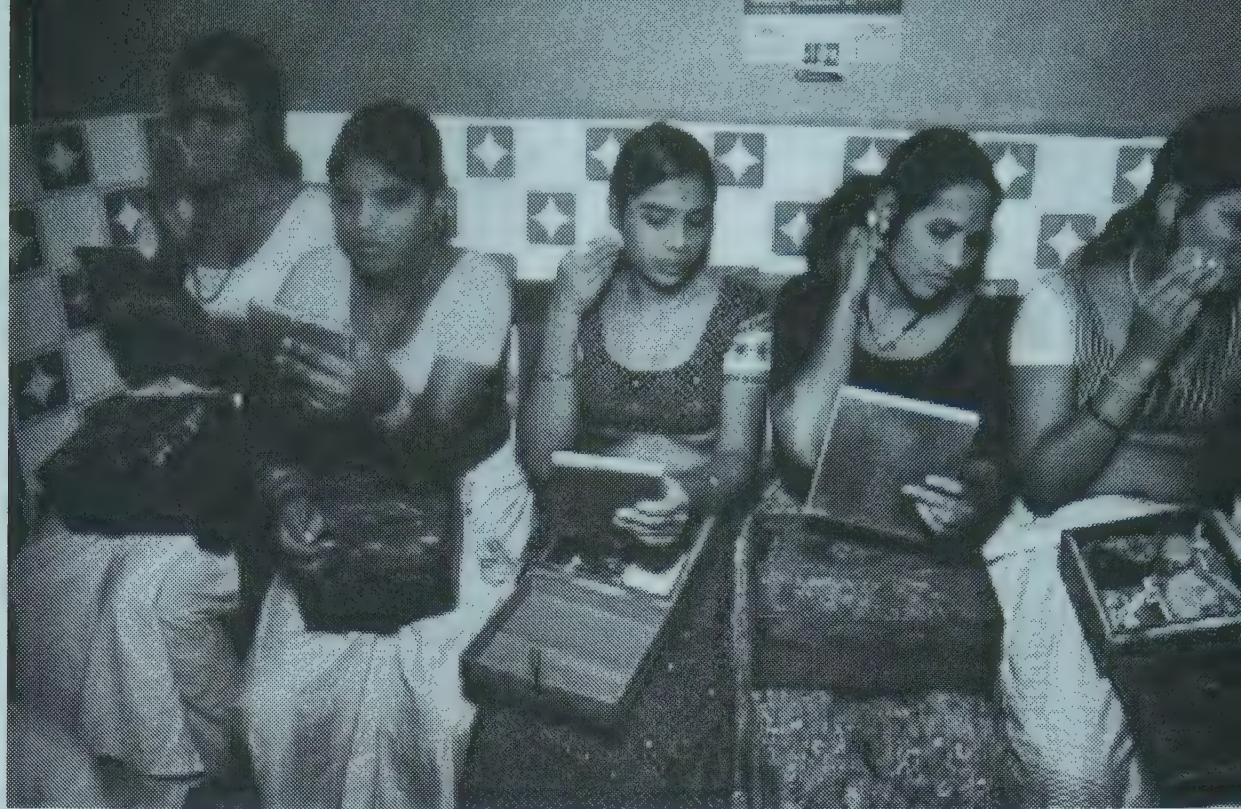
| S.No. | Name of the Town | Name of the Place | No. of | Situation |
|-------|------------------|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| 01. | Tada | Check Post | 6 | |
| | | Near IOC | 5 | |
| 02. | Sullurpeta | Nagarajupeta | 12 | |
| | | Railway Station | 6 | |
| | | M. Theatre Centre | 5 | |
| | | Old Check Post | 10 | |
| 03. | Naidupeta | Near Old. Check post | 30 | |
| | | Beside Railway Track | 10 | |
| | | SR Company Center | 8 | |
| | | Rajiv Gandhi Colony | 10 | |
| 04. | Ozili | Highway | 15 | |
| 05. | Rapur | Padamati Veedhi | 10 | |
| 06. | Gudur | Mayabazar | 18 | |
| | | Chuttugunta thopu | 10 | |
| | | Near Bus Stand | 8 | |
| | | High Way | 10 | |
| | | Chennuru | 8 | |
| 07. | Chennur | | 8 | |
| 08. | Venkatagiri | Rajakota Centre | 14 | |
| | | Kasi Veedhi | 5 | |
| | | Hospital Centre | 5 | |
| 09. | Podalakuru | Near Jamuna Theatre | 5 | |
| | | Market Centre | 3 | |
| 10. | Manubolu | Highway | 10 | |
| 11. | Nellore | Muthuru Road | 22 | |
| | | Kanakamahala Centre | 10 | |
| | | Atmakuru Bus Stand | 8 | |
| | | Sarvepalli Katta | 10 | |
| | | New Theatre Centre | 6 | |
| | | Pothugani Kunta | 10 | |
| | | Ahamad Nagar | 10 | |
| 12. | Buchi | Konetimitta | 6 | |
| | | Donkaregid | 6 | |
| 13. | Sangam | BC Colony | 5 | |
| | | Near Dam | 8 | |
| 14. | Atamakur | Yallarapalli Centre | 10 | |
| | | Community | 10 | |
| 15. | Rajupalem | Community | 10 | |
| 16. | Allur Road | Malapalli Community | 8 | |
| 17. | Kavali | Kalugolamma Peta | 20 | |
| | | Near Railway Station | 20 | |
| | | Highway | 8 | |

ABSTRACT

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|------------------------|----|
| HI | HIGH INTENSIVE POCKETS | 5 | COMMUNITY POCKETS | 22 |
| I | INTENSIVE POCKETS | 6 | HOUSES (INDIVIDUALS) | 11 |
| SI | SEMI INTENSIVE POCKETS | 18 | STREET WALKERS POCKETS | 9 |
| LI | LOW INTENSIVE POCKETS | 13 | | |

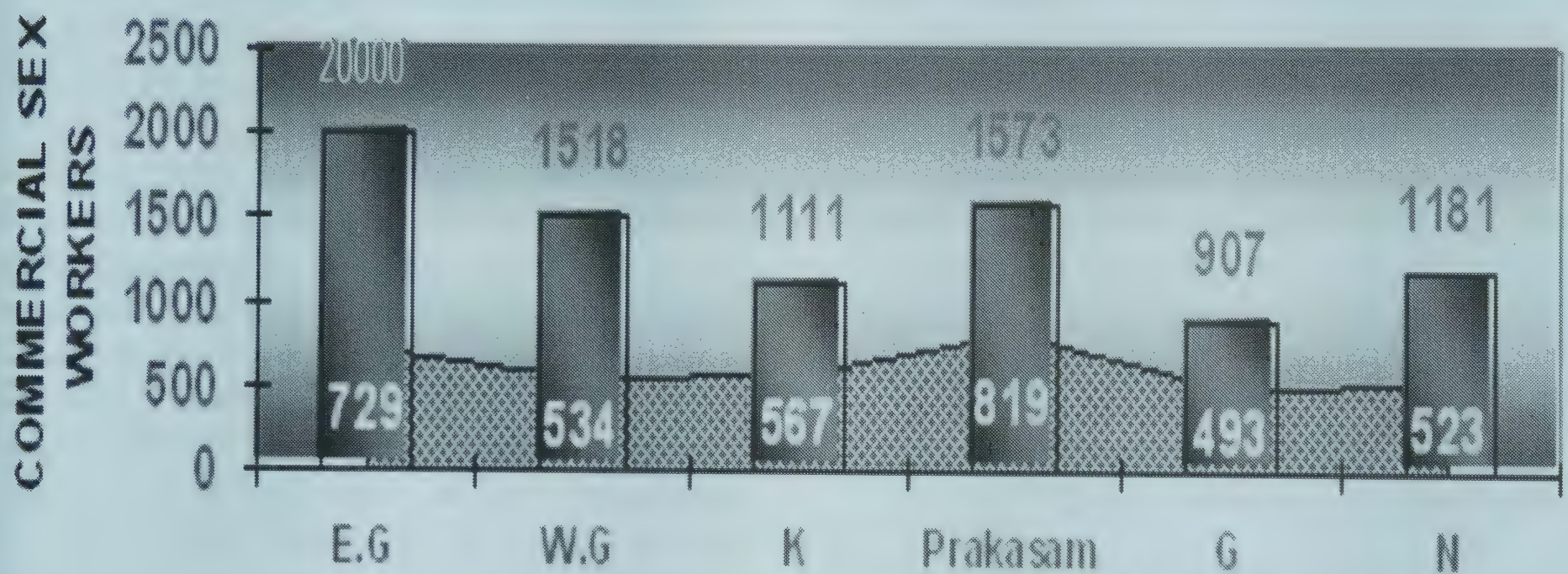
Part-II

Enumeration



The main objective of the study is to develop a reliable database on No. of Commercial Sex Workers in the profession and their education status, age group, marital status etc.

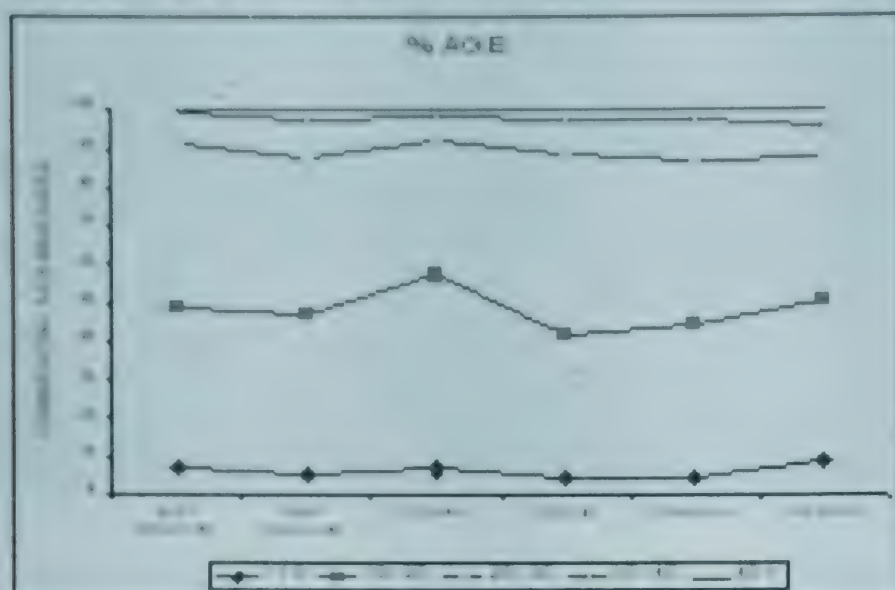
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL SURVYS



| S.NO. | DISTRICT | PRELIMINARY SURVEY | | | FINAL SURVEY | | |
|-------|---------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | | No. of Towns | No. of Pockets | No. of CSWs | No. of Towns | No. of Pockets | No. of CSWs |
| 01. | EAST GODAVARI | 23 | 45 | 729 | 23 | 72 | 2000 |
| 02. | WEST GODAVARI | 16 | 29 | 534 | 26 | 40 | 1518 |
| 03. | KRISHNA | 22 | 32 | 567 | 30 | 45 | 1111 |
| 04. | GUNTUR | 23 | 36 | 819 | 26 | 57 | 1573 |
| 05. | PRAKASAM | 22 | 34 | 493 | 28 | 49 | 907 |
| 06. | NELLORE | 14 | 32 | 523 | 19 | 65 | 1181 |
| TOTAL | | 120 | 218 | 3665 | 162 | 328 | 8290 |

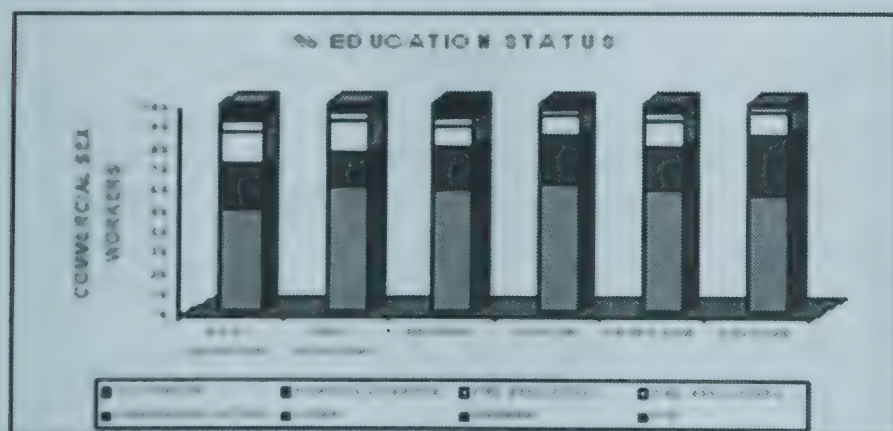
This table analyses the results being found on the increased when compared to preliminary survey. The Pockets have increased almost by 50% accordingly the number of commercial sex workers are double the preliminary suvey and this has to be considered as 80% position only.

AGE GROUP:



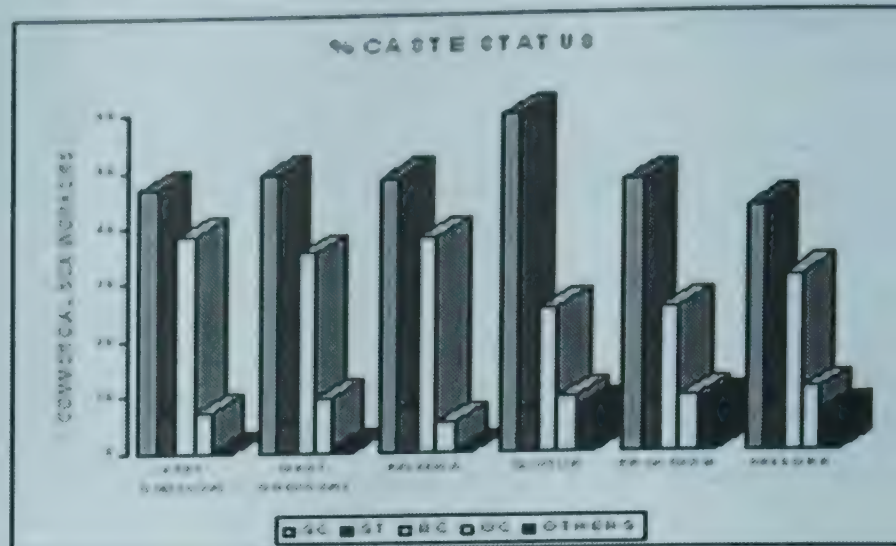
A large No. of sex workers i.e., to the tune of 41.8% are in the age group of 18 - 25 years. Almost equal No. of (with a very marginal difference) commercial sex workers are found in the age group of 25 - 35 years i.e., to the tune of 41.32%. A 6.21% of the identified commercial sex workers are in the group of less than 18 years. East Godavari followed by Nellore has maximum number of commercial sex workers in this age group. This table indicates that most of the commercial sex workers are in their occupation upto 35 years of their age i.e. until their prime earning period.

EDUCATION STATUS:



It is pertaining to understand the educational status of Commercial Sex Workers might have had its own influence on the entry of Commercial Sex Workers into the profession. As could be, expected a 56.79% of the total enumerated Commercial Sex Workers are illiterate and 21.85% of them have become partially literate. However, there are three postgraduates hailing from East (1) and West Godavari (2) districts practicing the profession.

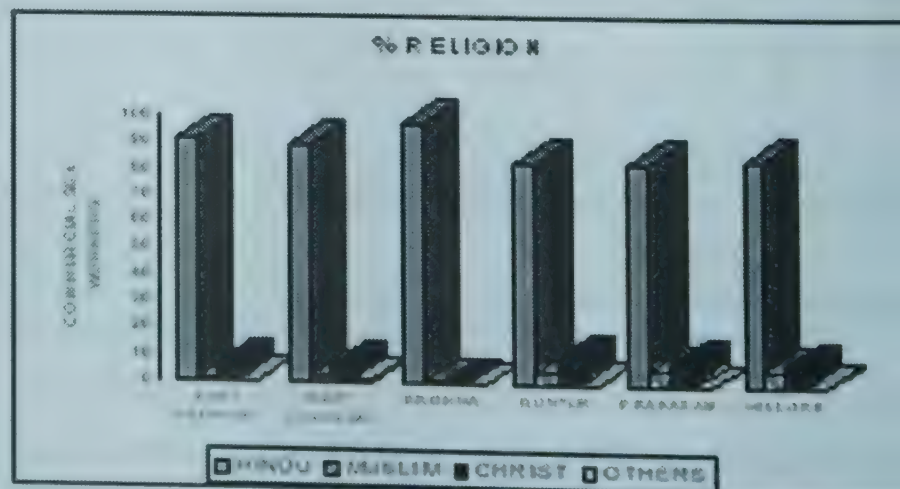
CASTE:



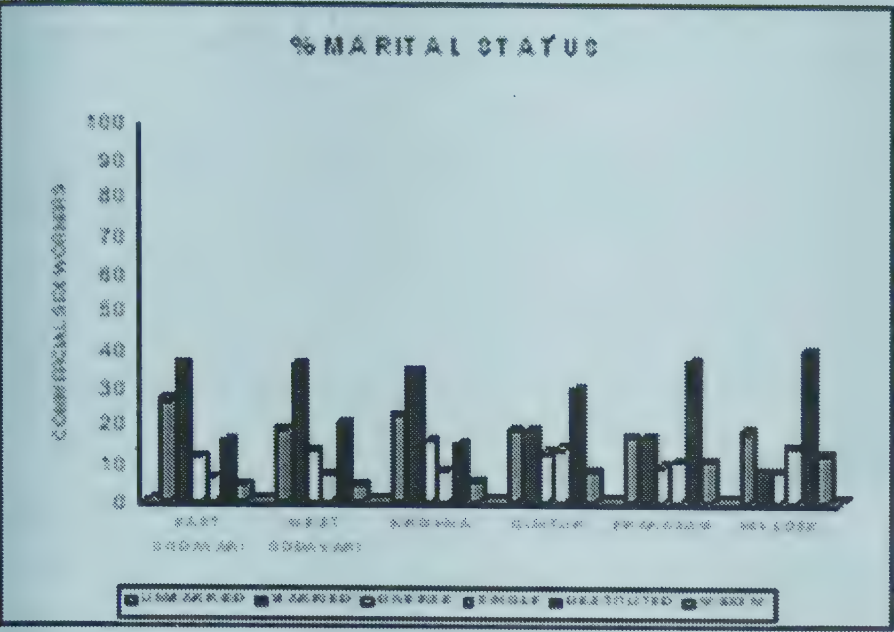
It indicates in the various number of studies that scheduled caste are most vulnerable groups who have been victimized into the trade of sex work. Our study is no different from this feature. 47.54% of the enumerated sex workers are found to be scheduled caste followed by backward caste, other caste and schedule tribes. In the case of scheduled caste there has been marginal difference between the maximum sex workers being found from the (49.52%) and the minimum in Nellore district (43.18%) rest of them have a marginal variance of 1 to 2%. Among the backward caste it is the East Godavari district which accounts for more number of sex workers coming from the section of the population. This table confirms the impression of most of the studies regarding the vulnerability of scheduled caste women.

RELIGION:

The above table indicates a very clear picture of approximately 89% of sex workers from Hindu religion followed by a marginal percent of other minorities.



MARITAL STATUS:



This table provides revealing information with regard to the changes that are taking place the societal structure of different districts. The cruel face of the present developmental model is apparent with the fact

that a 1/3rd of the sex workers from East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna district are in the occupation with the knowledge of their family from the fact that they are married and continue to be in the profession without their marital status being disturbed. However, it is the different forms of destitution, which is found to be a major factor for sex workers being found in the occupation. Nellore district accounts for 39.37% of destituted women in the trade from their districts followed closely by Parkas district (36.6%). On the whole it is the married women followed by destituted and unmarried who account for more than 70% of the enumerated sex workers. This goes on to indicate that the profession of sex trade seen to be a acceptable profession in East and West Godavari districts as against Nellore and Praksam districts.

NATIVE PLACE

| No. | District Name | EG | WG | KRI | GNT | PRAK | NLR | Total |
|-----|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 01. | SRIKAKULAM | 70 | 8 | - | 8 | - | 29 | 115 |
| 02. | VIJAYANAGARAM | 92 | | - | 6 | - | 17 | 115 |
| 03. | VISAKHAPATNAM | 182 | 20 | - | 12 | 1 | 3 | 218 |
| 04. | EAST GODAVARI | 807 | 248 | 114 | 224 | 13 | 30 | 1436 |
| 05. | WEST GODAVARI | 182 | 837 | 122 | 217 | 4 | 9 | 1371 |
| 06. | KRISHNA | 121 | 196 | 570 | 122 | 23 | 46 | 1078 |
| 07. | GUNTUR | 111 | 7 | 132 | 814 | 233 | 51 | 1348 |
| 08. | PRAKASAM | 91 | 76 | 35 | 69 | 527 | 188 | 986 |
| 09. | NELLORE | 82 | 28 | 23 | 18 | 38 | 678 | 867 |
| 10. | CHITTOOR | 21 | 16 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 34 | 97 |
| 11. | ANANTHAPURAM | 79 | 9 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 18 | 141 |
| 12. | CUDDAPAH | 53 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 25 | 25 | 117 |
| 13. | HYDERABAD | 35 | 25 | 27 | 31 | 1 | 16 | 135 |
| 14. | WARANGAL | 46 | 8 | 7 | - | - | 9 | 70 |
| 15. | NALGONDA | - | 12 | 3 | 5 | - | 6 | 26 |
| 16. | KURNOOL | - | 6 | 11 | 2 | 16 | 5 | 40 |
| 17. | KHAMMAM | - | 4 | - | 2 | - | 3 | 9 |
| 18. | OTHER DISTRICTS | 28 | 14 | 39 | 24 | 2 | 14 | 121 |
| | | 2000 | 1518 | 1111 | 1573 | 907 | 1181 | 8290 |

The above table indicates the mobility and practice of the trade. It is mostly seen that there has been very high mobility of commercial sex workers from East & West Godavari followed by Guntur district. This provides the necessary information for the network and supporters of the study to decide upon the area where further interventions have to takes place.



Part-II

Detailed Analysis

In this part the detailed analysis of Commercial Sex Workers, different dimension of sex work, children of sex workers, problems of sex workers and their rehabilitation plans will be analysed based on the data being collected as found in the previous part out of 8290 commercial sex workers enumerated. Approximately 25% of them are picked up for administering a detailed questionnaire to analyse the afforesaid aspects. 2002 women have been interviewed for this purpose.

SOME SAILENT FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

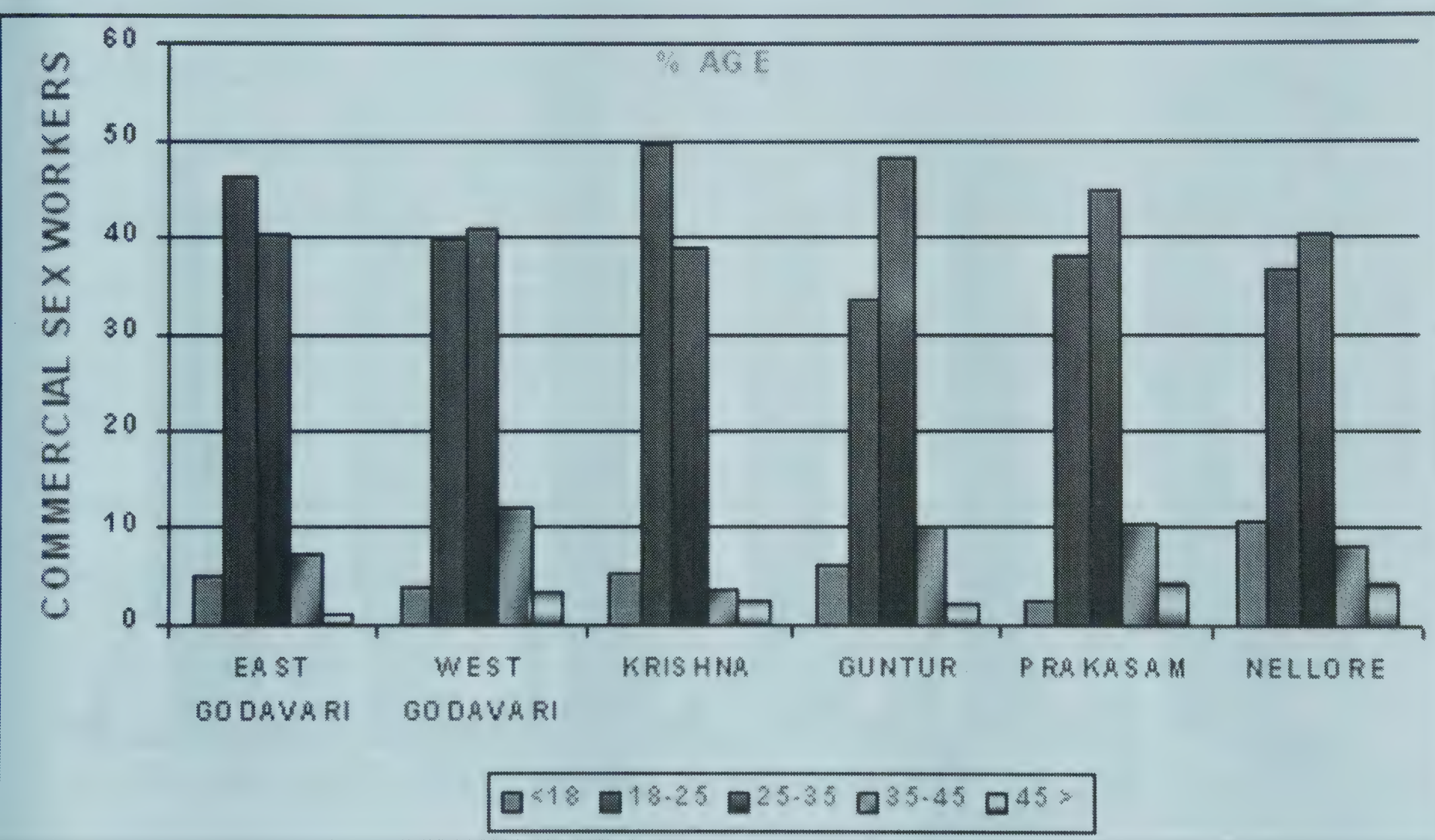
- The Commercial Sex Workers considered for the study predominantly came from un-educated illiterate and economically backward families.
- Economic adversity has been the major cause for entry in to the profession...that too at a very tender age.
- Lack of education and vocational skills have been the primary causes for keeping them in the field.
- Having chosen to be in the profession, economically it appears to be less lucrative
- Major hurdles /problems faced by them are from the police
- Though withdrawn from the main stream of the society they are continuing exercise their franchise
- Though Having poor support system they are managing to sustain themselves and are taking care of their children
- Though continuing in the profession due to economic adversity they are willing to get rehabilitated through Govt. initiatives.

IDENTIFICATION DATA

AGE:

The below table indicates the age of the CSWs. A glance at the graph shows that a higher percentage of the CSWs i.e. 42.31% are aged between 25-35 years and a large number of them are from Guntur district followed by East and West Godavari Districts. Next 40 - 60% of the CSWs are between 18-25 Years and big number of them are from East Godavari District. Thus the CSWs in the study are predominantly in the age range of 18 to 35 years.(TABLE No. 1)

Similar findings have been reported in other studies where in a greater number of respondents are aged above 25 years (Realities of sexual behaviour in Tamilnadu - A report 1988). Many studies have reported that the mean age of the CSWs is 28 years. (APAC Projects of the AIDS Prevention and control Board)

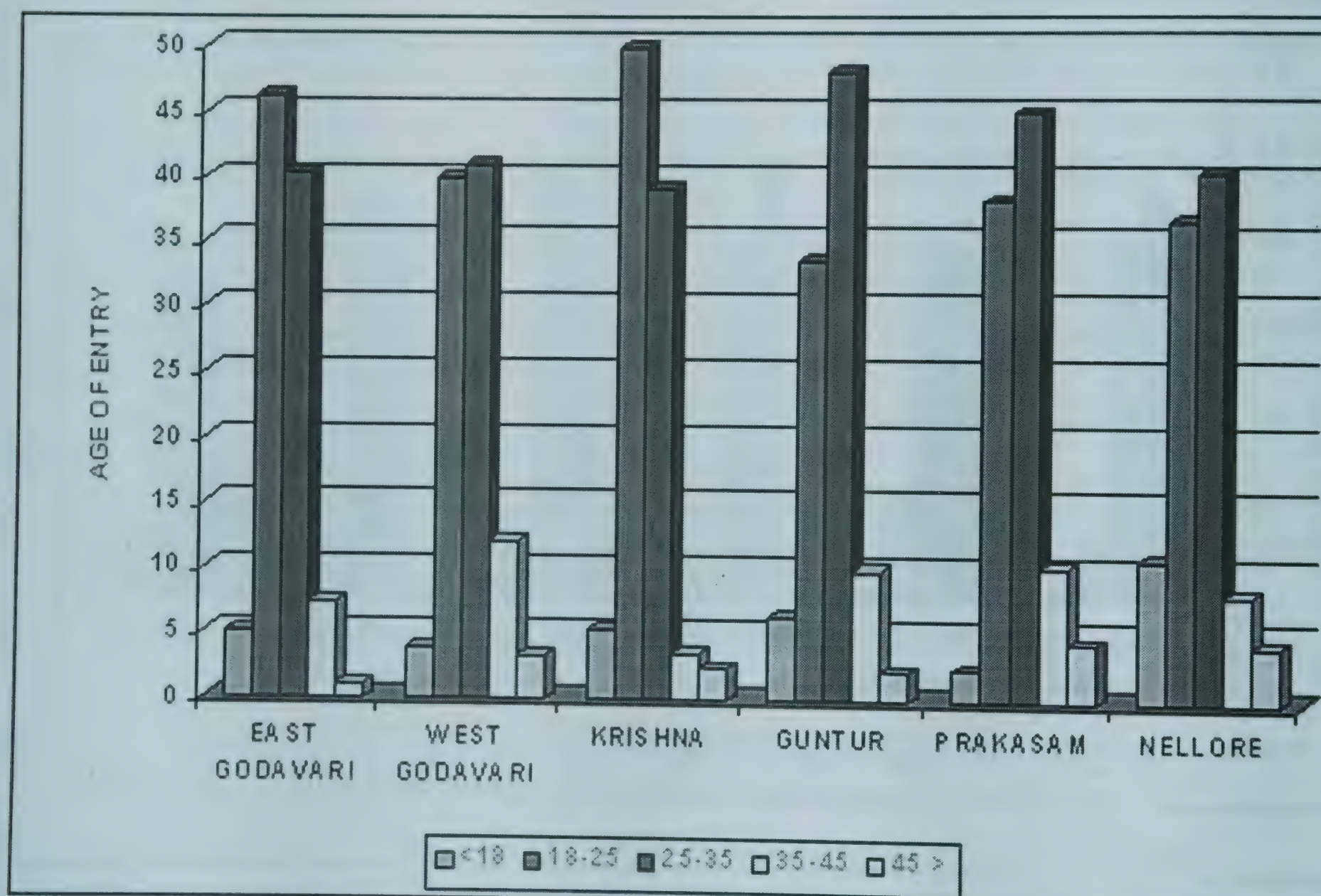


Satyavathi, a resident of Tuni in East Godavari district hails from a Dalit family with elementary education is a case of cheating by a young upper caste man in the name of love. She eloped with her so called lover to Visakhapatnam and stayed for some time in a rented house. The young man convinced that she would bring money from the village and left her to destiny. The owner of the house took advantage of the situation and made her succumb to him. He also persuaded to meet the demands of his friends/customers. She was tormented when refused to meet the demands. She sneaked out of the place only to be rejected by her parents. She went back to Tuni and adopted Commercial Sex Work as an occupation with the help of a broker. She is now addicted to drinking.

She is not in a position to come out of her occupation due to her habits and only desires to be free from the police harassments.

AGE OF ENTRY:

Age of entry into the profession is an important indicator of any study in CSW. Data provided that a 26.02% of them entered into the profession between the age of 14 to 16 years and a large number of them are concentrated in the Krishna District. Amongst those who entered into the profession between 18 to 20 years are 25.87%, who are from Guntur District. The remaining 19.98% of the respondents made an entry into the profession between 16 to 18 years and 16.28% entered into the profession before 14 years of Age. To sum up, a large number of the respondents in the study made an entry after 14 years and it peaked at 16 years indicating that the attainment of puberty may have been one of the primary factors related to the age of the entry into the profession.(Table No. 9)

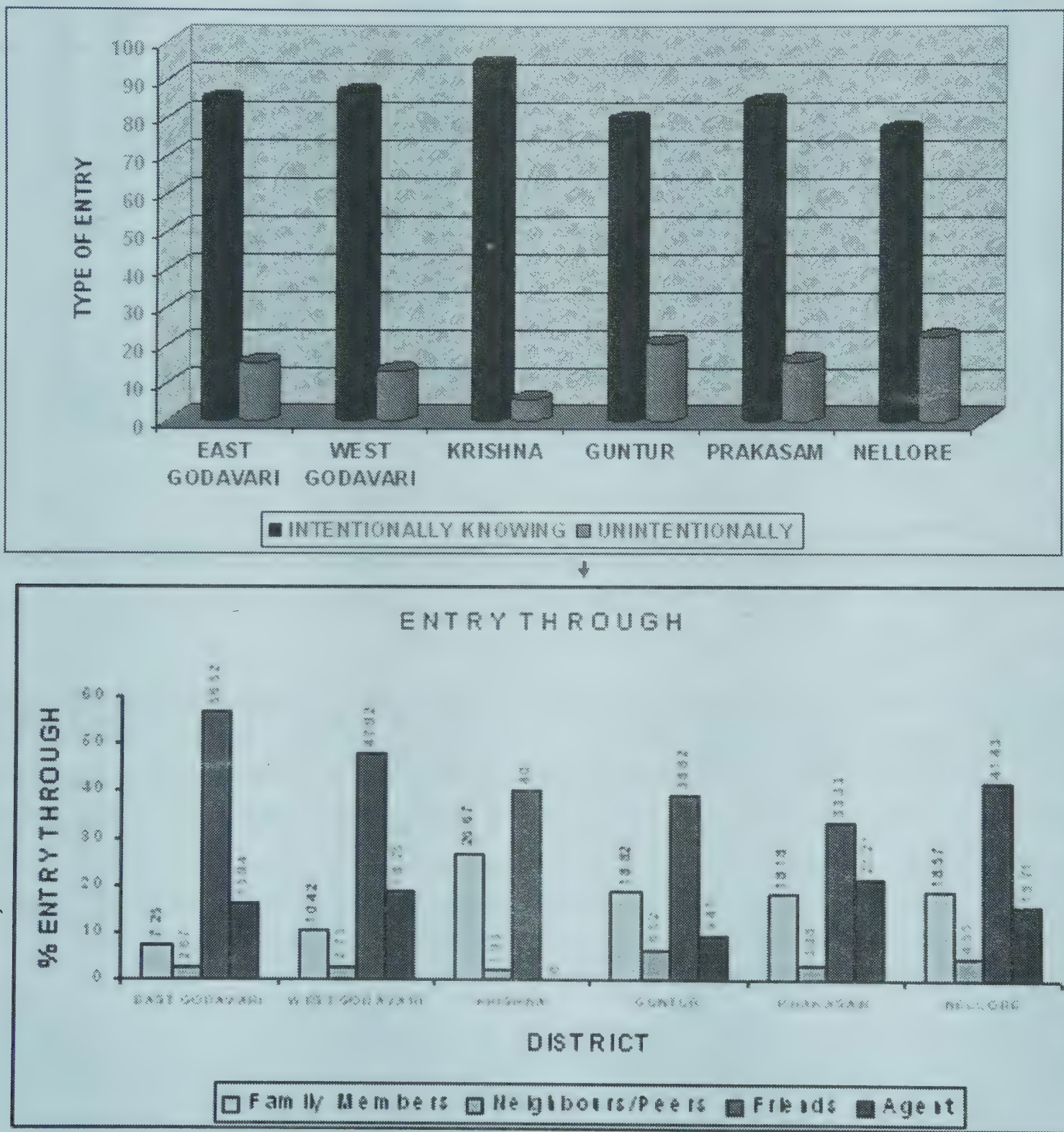


It is an age when the girls are generally physically attractive, and there is a desire to have greater pleasure. This is also an age where the children are free from STD/AIDS. Studies all over the globe indicate that many of the women in CSW trade have made an entry into the profession after the attainment of puberty.

Another important feature is that, In India, there are some myths that make men see young girls believing that sex with virgins cures sexually transmitted diseases. On the contrary many men using the girls body do not realise that she has an inadequately developed system that makes her more susceptible to STD's and other diseases. (UNICEF, Child Sexual Abuse, 1998)

TYPE OF ENTRY:

Findings in the study reveal that a majority of the respondents i.e. 84.02% of them entered into the profession intentionally and well acquainted with what was in store for them. A large number of them are from East & West Godavari and Krishna Districts. Results indicated that neighbours, friends and peers played a prominent role with regard to their entry into the profession. Finally data also supplements that 15.98% of the respondents in the sample made on entry into the profession un-intentionally and un-knowingly. (Table No. 10)



Deepika from Peddapuram of East Godavari District has studied upto 10th class. Prostitution is traditionally an accepted professional trade for the family.

Dances during the marriages and functions is part of it. She was offered Rs.40,000/- by a rich old man from Hyderabad for having first sexual intercourse with her. She has been taken to Hyderabad and kept in a apartment. After three months she returned back to Peddapuram and started her profession in Peddapuram. Deepika's aim is to clear all loans of the house and earn more for increasing the property of the family. Her mother believed in a customer and handed over the management responsibilities of the family income. He fled from the place with the money. Deepika entertains only two customers per day. She wishes to continue the trade.

EDUCATION:

Education is an important indicator of the socio economic development of a given population. Above Data reveals that 61.09% are illiterates lead by Krishna district and followed by Guntur and Prakasam district in that order. West godavari accounted for some graduates as well one graduate and one post graduate. This poor literacy state is also an indicator of the vulnerability and susceptibility to influences of the cheaters/broakers and also the other factors contributing to their entry. (Table No. 2)

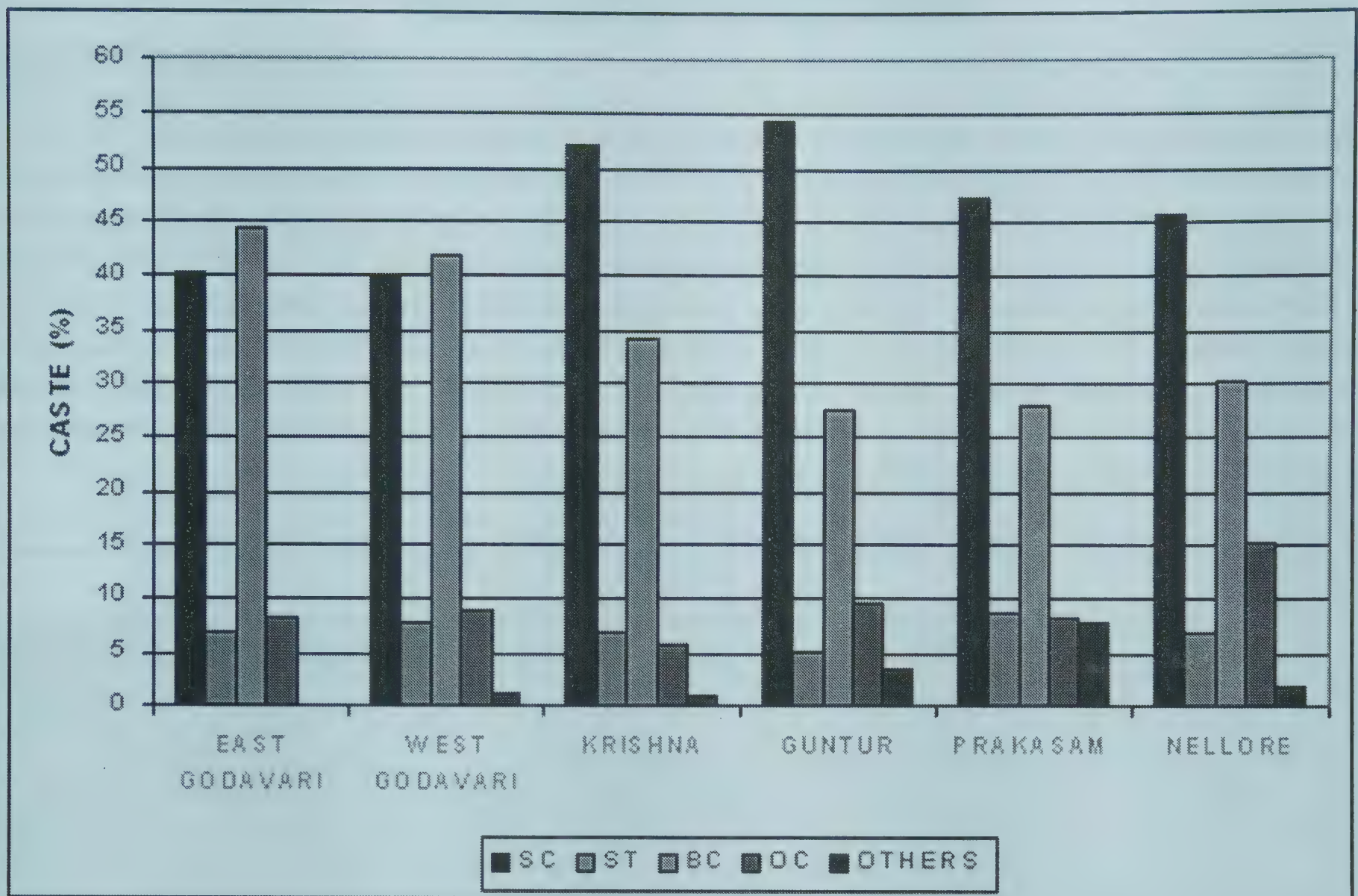


Thus it can be seen that this study revealed that a higher percentage of the respondents were illiterates. Being illiterate makes them particularly vulnerable to fall prey to the brokers/traffickers who induce them into the trade. Studies conducted on women in prostitution have revealed similar findings (Girl child prostitution in Rajasthan, 1997; Lost childhood, NCW, 1997, A study of child prostitution in West Bengal, 1997)

Bhulakshmi, is a graduate from Annavaram village of East Godavari District. Her native village is not known as she refused to reveal the same. The local police and people call her as PT Usha as she runs at a very high speed whenever police ride on brothel houses.

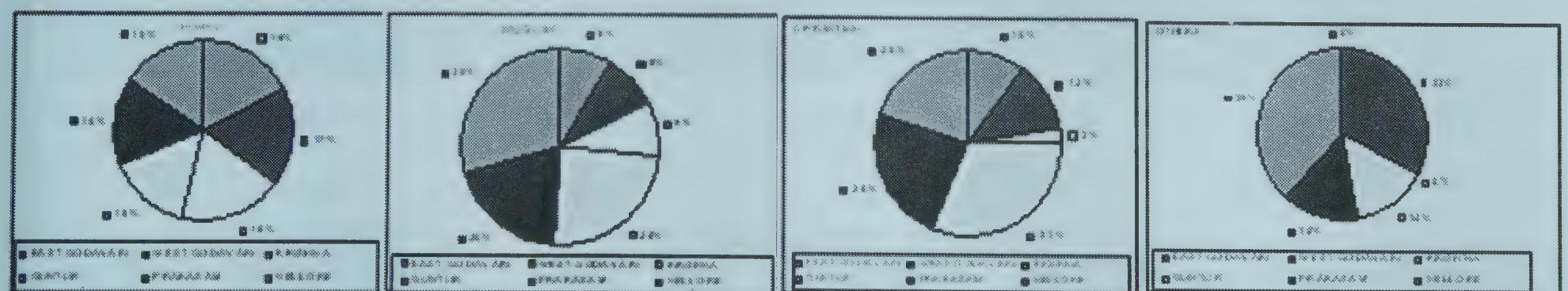
Having completed her graduation Bhulakshmi was in search of a job. A person of her village who is situated in Hyderabad lured her that she will be provided a job and took her to Hyderabad and kept her in a room stating that he is searching a job for her. In the process he took control of her and started trading her to his friends in the name of higher officials. As she refused to succumb any more he sold her in the mehendi area for Rs.10,000/-. Because of excessive beating she lost mental equilibrium. She has been left off by the owners of the mahandhi. She came back to Annavaram village and continued the profession when ever she is in a balanced mood. At times she keeps running on the roads by tearing her clothes and lamenting about what had happened to her in the past. She keeps abusing those who were instrumental in pushing her to that situation. There have been number of occasions when she was beaten up by the customers. She desires to get treated and come out of the occupation.

CASTE:



From the above graph showing the caste of the respondents it can be seen that 46.02% constitute the S.C. population and they are concentrated in a large number in the East Godavari District. They are followed by S.Ts who constitute 6.84% of the sample selected for study and their concentration is higher in the Prakasam District. Thus a higher percentage of the sample belonged to B.C. and S.T. Castes. (Table No. 3)

RELIGION:

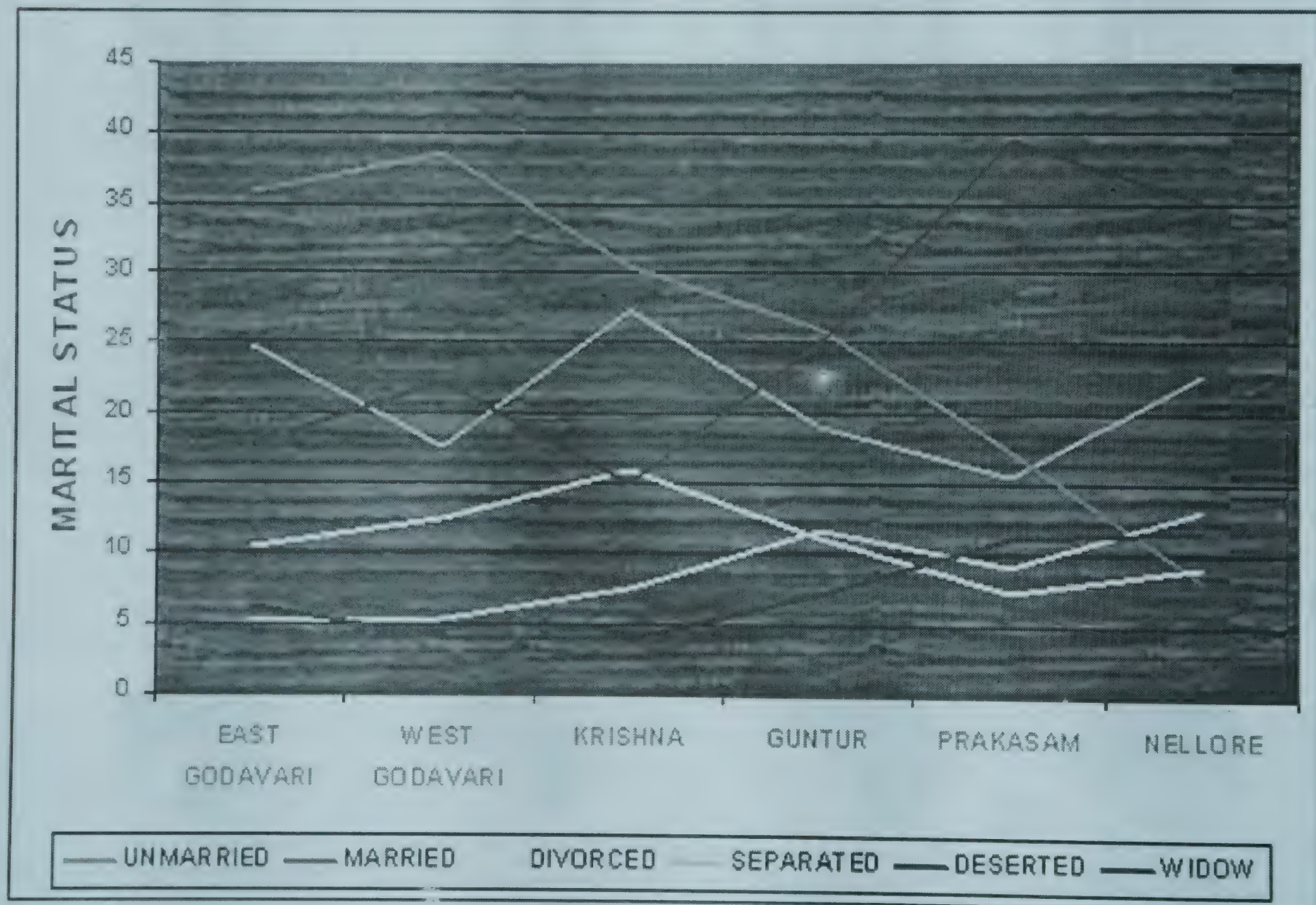


With regard to the religion of the respondents the above data reveals that a majority of the respondents i.e.87.36% are Hindus followed by 7.24% who are Christians. (Table No. 4)

Some authors on the other hand note that it is not the caste or creed alone that leads to prostitution, infact it might only be the predisposing condition. (APAC Projects of AIDS Control Board, Child Prostitution in Karnataka, Child Abuse and Prostitution in Tamilnadu, 98; Child Prostitution, the ultimate abuse, 1995)

MARITAL STATUS:

One of the important indicators for analysing Commercial Sex Workers to be in that trade is their marital status. The data reveals that maximum number of women who are in the trade are married and practising. Followed by the category of deserted women the desertion is analysed through different case studies maximum desertion is taking place in Prakasam and Nellore districts. Married women in the trade are found mostly in West Godavari followed by East Godavari and Krishna districts. This may be due to fact that East & West Godavari are found to be among the most commercialised advanced districts when compare to Prakasam district. Prakasam district on the other hand has certain traditional occupation groups such as weavers, fisher folk and tobacco processing units leading to trafficking in the district. In West & East Godavari districts the Dalit Dombara caste contributes to more number of Commercial Sex Workers who practice their trade even after being married. (Table No. 5)

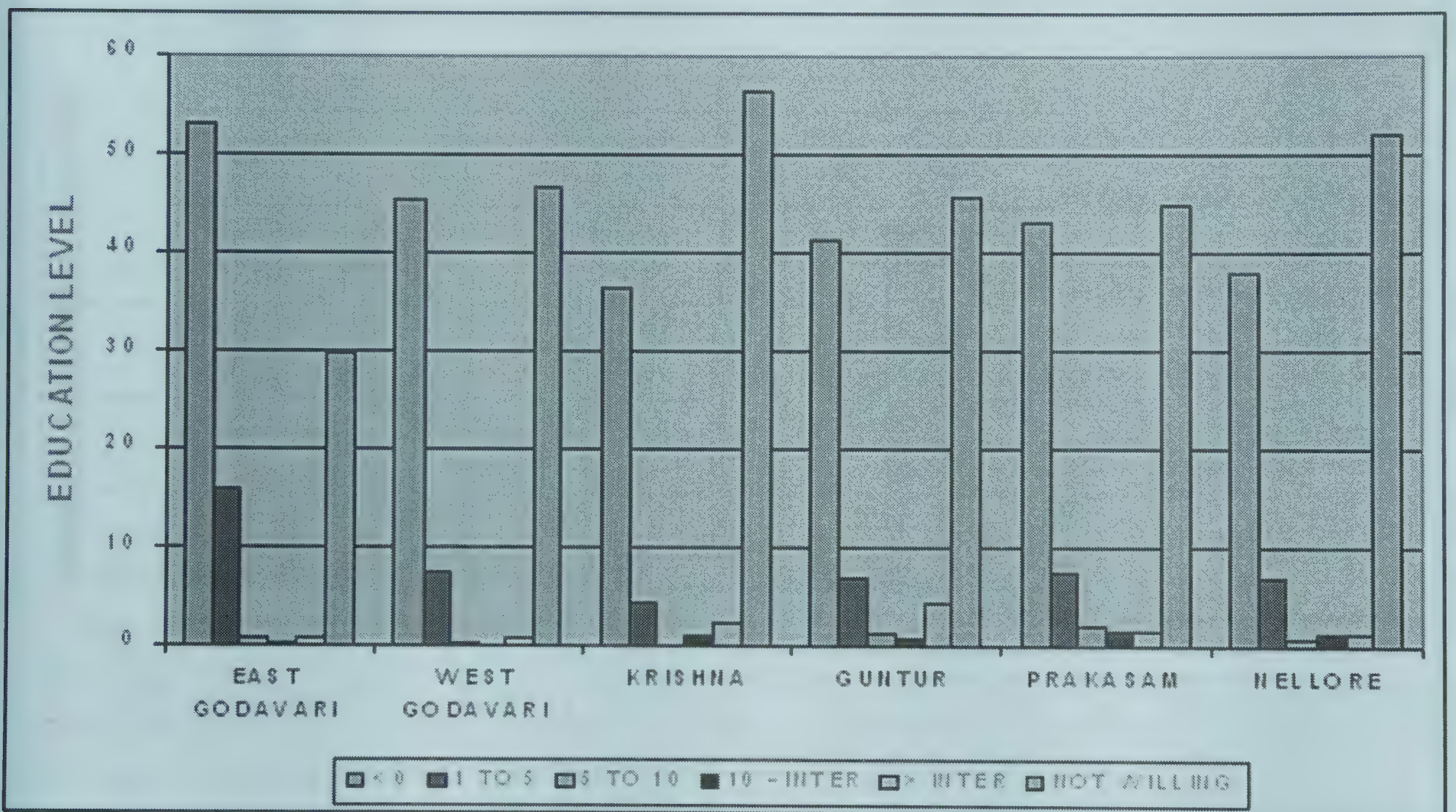


It is interesting to note that many studies have revealed similar finding where in there are a large number of CSW who are married and continuing in the trade (Realities of sexual behaviour in Tamilnadu - A report, 1998; The velvet blouse, Sexual exploitation of children, 1997; Child Abuse and Prostitution in Tamilnadu, 1998)

FAMILY DETAILS

FAMILY EDUCATION:

Education has long been recognised as an agent for change. It is indeed a matter of concern for human resource personnel working with the marginalized and divergent group in the society. In this context, findings reveal that a higher percentage i.e., 43.66% of the respondents family members are illiterates and they are concentrated in the East & West Godavari dist, followed by the Guntur Dist. Amongst the educated, the level of education has been up to 5th standard and an equally higher percentage i.e., 44.56% were unwilling to respond about their educational status. (Table No. 6)

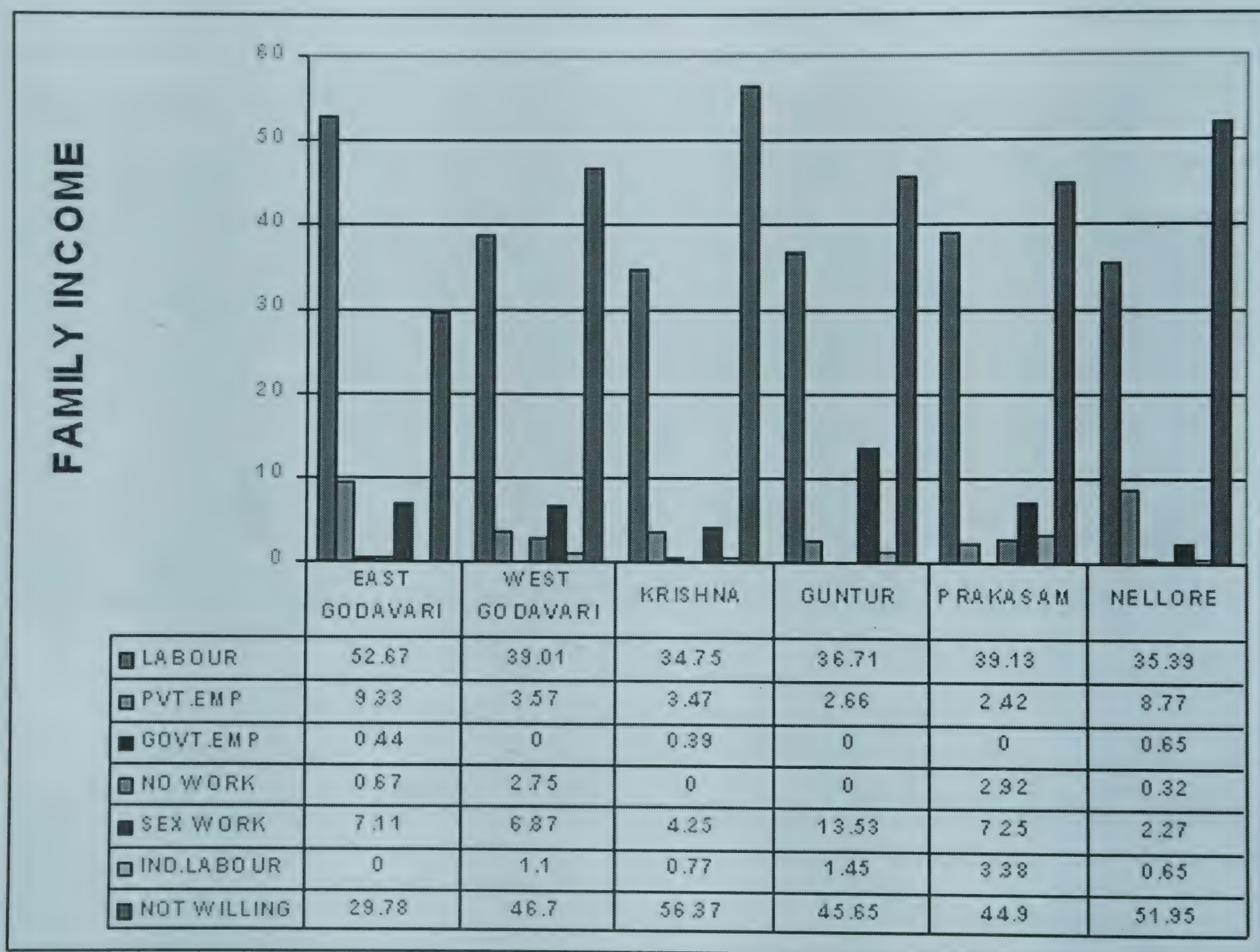


A fourteen year old young tribal girl of Mandapeta village in East Godavari District recounts the way she is being trafficked into Sex Work due to a no option status. Her father is a factory worker and addicted to Alcohol. He lost his job as the factory was closed. Her mother is a sick women working as a labour and earning a meagre amount for maintaining the family. Her father used to snatch off that little amount for drinking. The girl also went to work as a labour along with her mother at the age of 12. The drunken father continues to beat and abuse her mother leading to further deterioration of her health. A women residing in the same street advised the girl that she can earn better if she is willing to sacrifice for the family. Accordingly she was indirected into the profession with "no other option" being available. She started earning at the rate of Rs. 50 - 100/- per day. The mother is aware of the status and accepted it due to non-availability of any other possible means to maintain the family. Now, her brother is admitted in an English Medium School and her sister is married. She goes with lunch carrier around 9 'o' clock and returns by 5 p.m. with an amount of Rs. 100 - 150/-. The neighbourhood is of the impression that she is working in a private factory.

She would like to get married but would like to continue the occupation till her brother starts earning for the family.

FAMILY OCCUPATION:

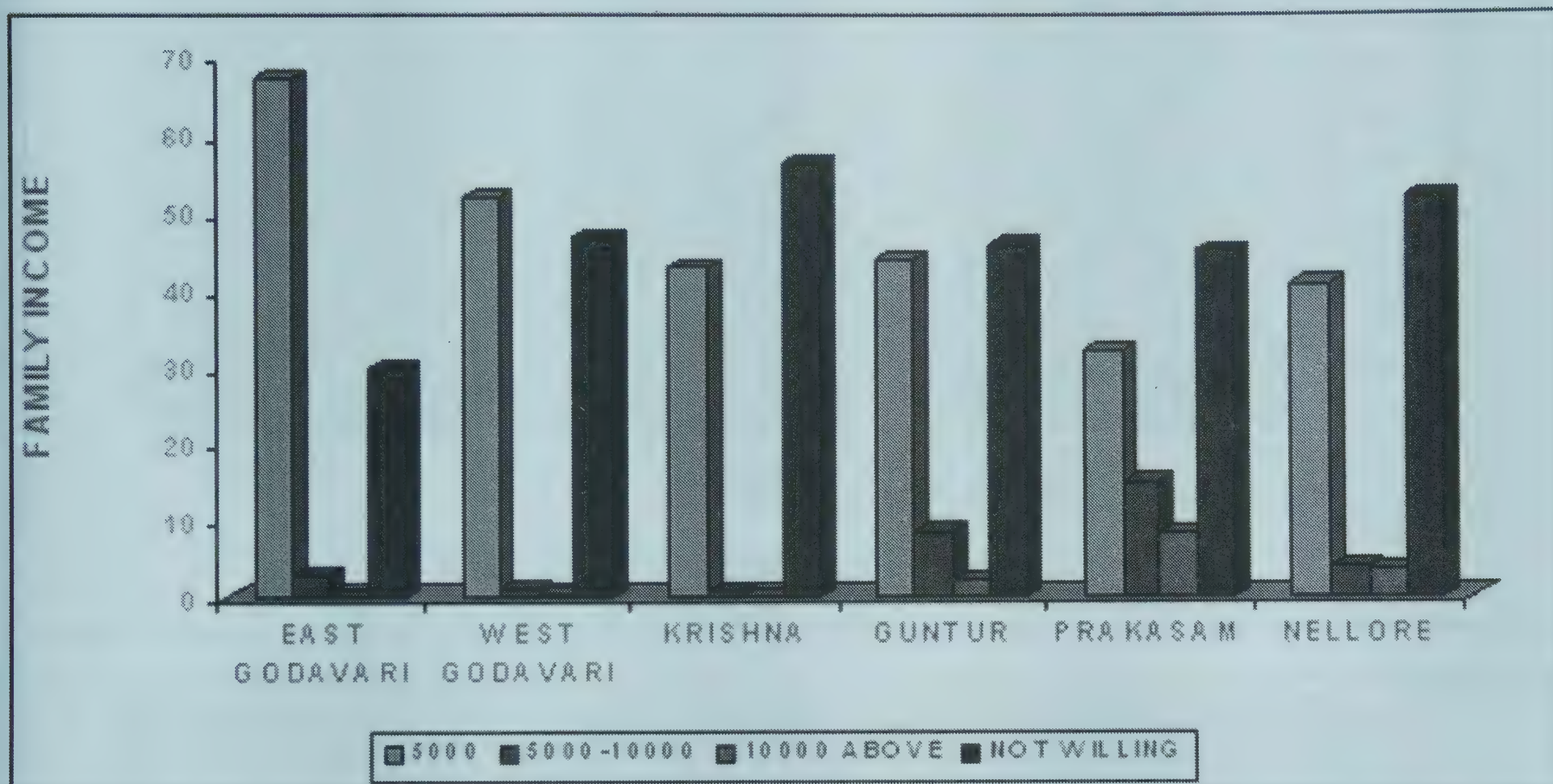
Study of occupation of the families is an important aspect of development. The occupation composition of the families of Commercial Sex Workers is an important indicator to gauge their level of development and plan subsequent strategies. Data indicates that a majority of the families i.e., 40.51% constitute the daily labour force and a large number of them are from the West & East Godavari Districts followed by the Prakasam District. A lower percentage i.e., 5.34% of the family members are engaged in private employment. It is also interesting to note that 7.29% of the family are engaged in commercial sex-work and a large number of them are from the Guntur District. (Table No. 7)



Kavitha, is an orphan. She is brought up on Vijayawada railway platform. She is of the impression that she is left on the platform by her parents at an early age. A blind beggars family on the platform brought her up and took her support for begging in the trains. As she was growing in her age she has been caressed by other orphan boys. On a dreadful day she is raped by boys on the platform and her torment, suffering and tormoil on the mind have not been cared by any body including the blind beggars who have brought her up. Knowing this, the railway police also molested her but gave her payment to purchase better clothes and make-up material. She has been picked up by a pimp travelling in the train and took her to Eluru and sold her off. She is continuining in the profession and saved about Rs. 2000/- and kept it with an unknown person. She is not sure of what her future will be.

FAMILY INCOME:

The economic conditions of the family are an important indicator of the development of its members. Hence it is needed crucial variable while studying the families of the Commercial Sex-workers. Study reveals that a higher percentage of the families i.e. 48.7% are generating an income of Rs.5000/- and less per annum. Amongst them are the families of CSWs in East & West Godavari Districts. A 4.85% of the families are earning annual income between Rs.5,000/- to 10,000/- and large number of families in this income bracket are from Guntur and Parkasam Dist. (Table No. 8)



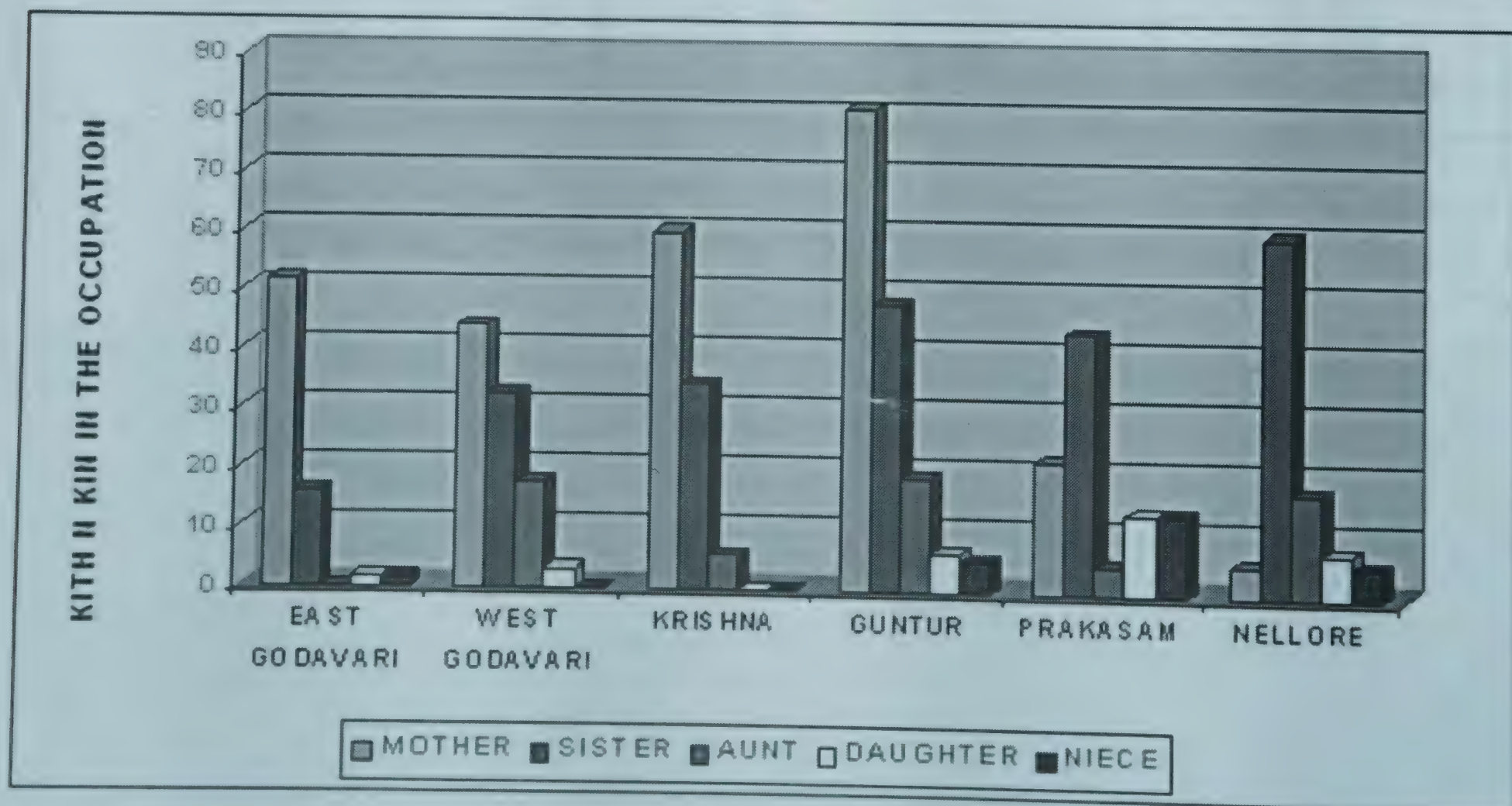
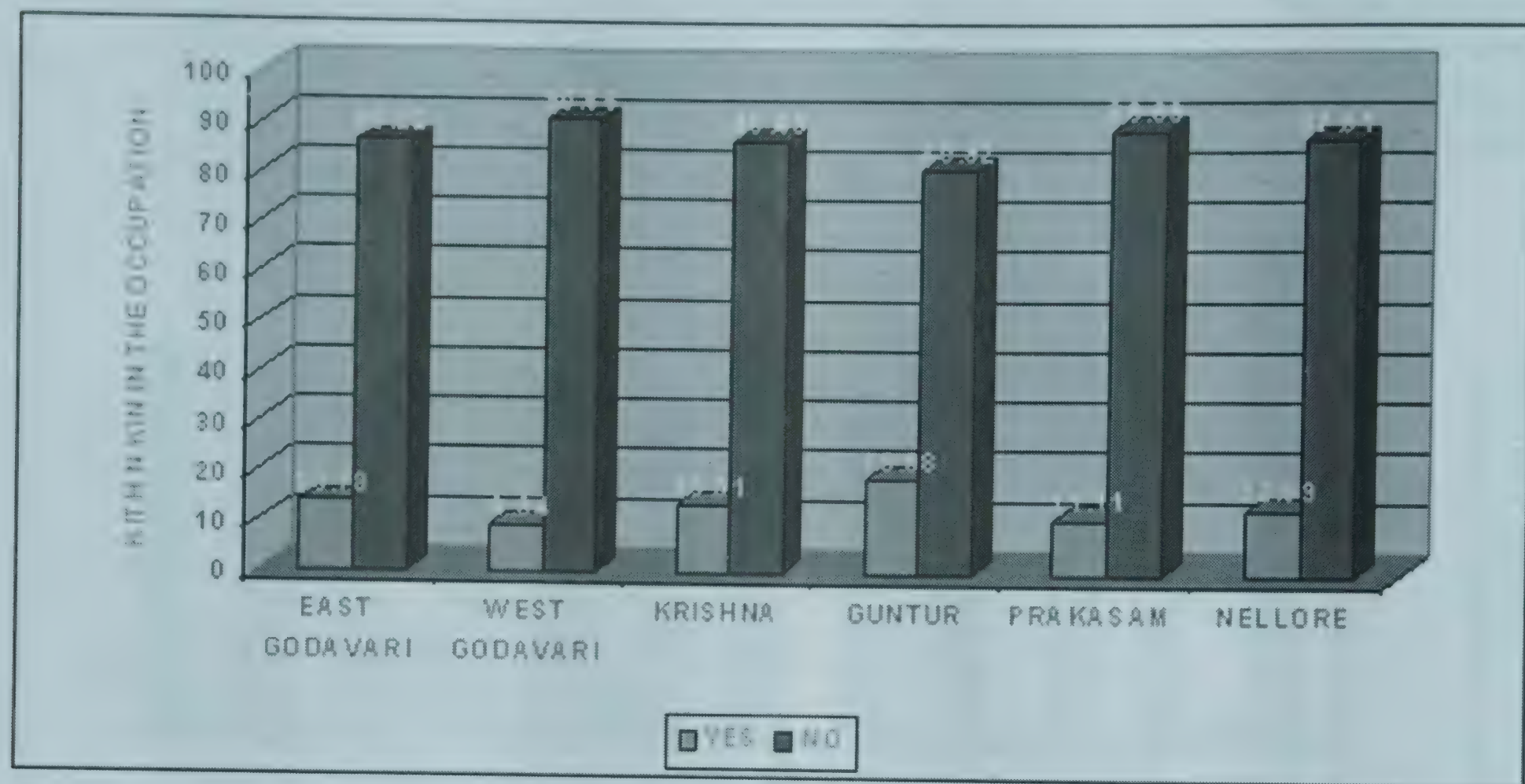
Theory bounds with information about the effects of domestic environment leading to commercial sex work. Family violence, negligence, marital discord etc are reported to be some of the potential causes leading to entry of women and children into the Commercial Sex Work. (Prostitutes and their Children, CSWB, 1990)

Prajwala, is a thirty year old women with two children (one male and one female) hails from a Brahmin Community and has studied upto 10th Class. she is native of Kakinada in East Godavari District. She has two brothers and a sister. Her elder sister is married. She has been asked to discontinue studies after 10th Class. Her brothers, particularly the second brother is a drunken wagabond. On a fearful/fateful day this hoolignist brother mersilessly raped her at the age of 14 years when she was alone at home. The mother suppressed the incident and got her married to an old person of 50 years. Her brother again tried to molest her while her husband is not in the house. She resisted his barborous attempts. Failed by her resistance, her brother has told her husband that his sister is a prostitute. Her husband began to ill-treat her by regular beating and snubbed ciggarete butts on her body. Her mother expressed inability to rescue her and suggested adjusting to the situation. She had two children. After the second child, she had been thrown off by her husband and she could not secure accommodation even at her mother's place. The conditions were so pathetic she resorted to sex work at the behest of a friendly women. She settled in Rajahmundry and continued in the occupation. Her children studied upto 5th and 3rd classes and abruptly stopped due to economic problems. The elder son is supplying liquor and cigerettes to the customers visiting his mother.

She laments about her conditions and prefers to get out of the occupation in the interest of the children to be properly educated and brought up away from the present state of affairs.

KITH & KIN IN THE CSW:

Data prominently indicated that 86.36% of the respondents had no kith & kin operating in the same profession. Among those who had kith & kin were 13.64% of the respondents and they revealed that their mothers and sisters were involved in the same profession. (Table No. 11)

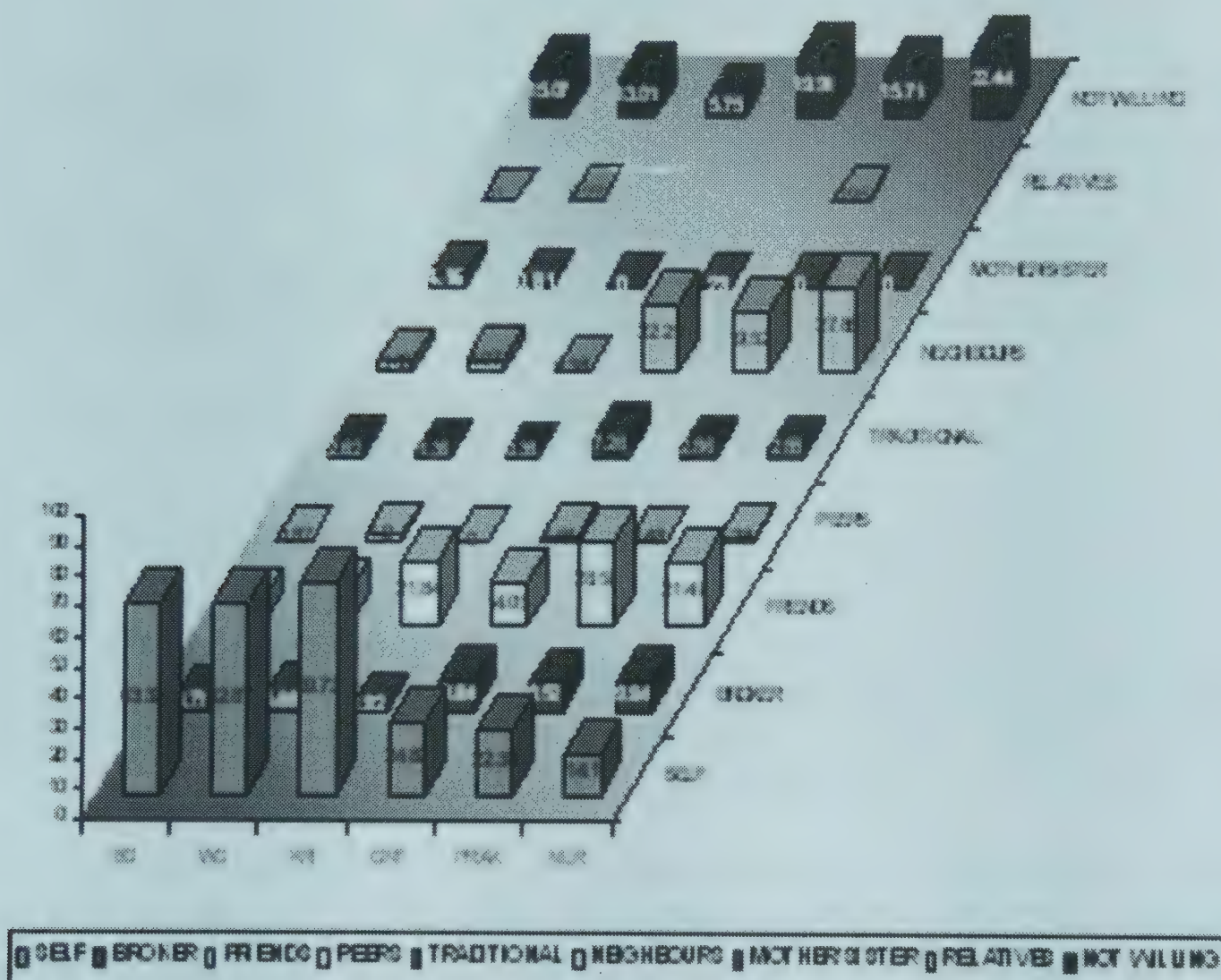


However, further probing would have indicated a different picture of the involvement of the family members in the same profession.

ENTRY INTO CSW - VIA. :

Findings revealed that a majority of the respondents i.e., 44.23% made an entry into the profession by themselves. A large number of them belonged to Krishna Dists followed by East & West Godavari Districts. Study also revealed that, 15.56% of them had entered into the profession through friends, while 12.42% had made a debut with the help of the neighbours. Friends, peers and family traditions were other factors/sources contributing for the entry into the profession to a certain extent. (Table No. 12)

HOW DOES ENTRY TAKES PALCE

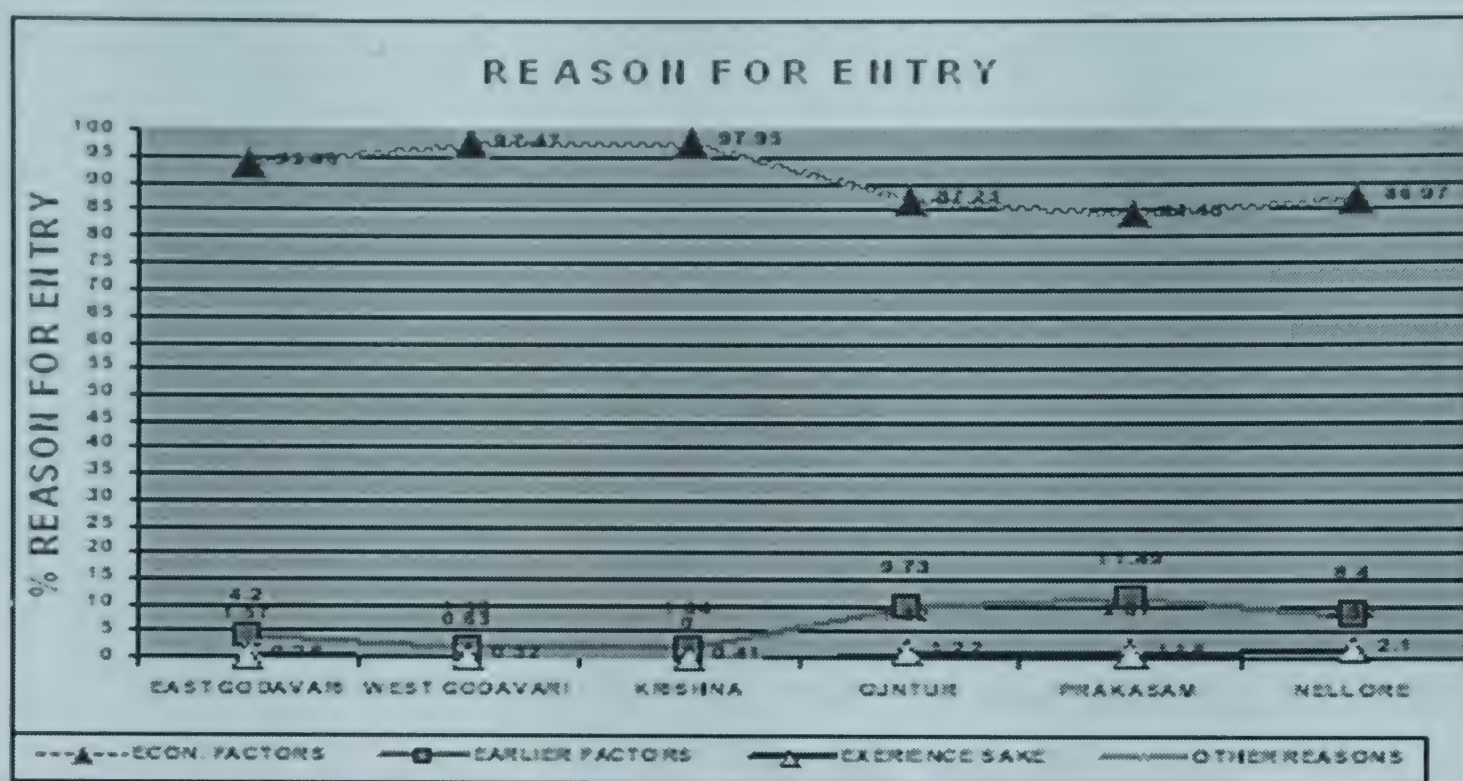


It is to be noted here that they are only the via media sources for entry into the profession.

M.Sukanya is a 20 year old Dombara girl from Dachepalli village in Guntur district. She started her career as a dancer at the age of 13 years and entered into prostitution after two years of dancing. She hails from a big family of six children. She has four other sisters and a brother. Father is a drunkur. He took loan from a dancing party when he was siverely sick. Her eldest sister entered the profession of commercial sex work and dancing at Chilakaluripeta to maintain the family. Her father expired and this girl is choosen by the dancing company to work for them and repay the loan. As the interest on the loan was increasing and "no other option" being found, she adopted prostitution as a profession to raise the family income source. After entering into commercial sex work, she got remaining two sisters married. She desires to continue in the profession till the time that the loans are cleared. Later she wishes to find somebody who could either marry her or take her as a concubine. As on date, she is giving all her earning to her elder sister who looks after the expenditure of the family. They still have a loan of Rs.60,000/-.

REASONS FOR ENTRY INTO THE PROFESSION:

With regards to the factors responsible for influencing the entry of the women in to the CSW, data revealed that 91.91% of the respondents had entered in to the profession due to economic adversity and a large number of them were from East & West Godavari Districts followed by the Guntur District.



The economic factor has to be analysed from the point of view of the potential labour utilisation in the district. East & West Godavari districts of converted from grain production to commercialised aqua production are cane production (dwindling off late) where in labour utilisation is comparatively less than grain production. Even that little utilisation of labour is further reduced by mechanisation process. It is this "no option" status of the area which is dictating terms for women to enter into the sex trade. In other words this is a prominent soft trafficking situation arising out of the policy and dominant models of development.

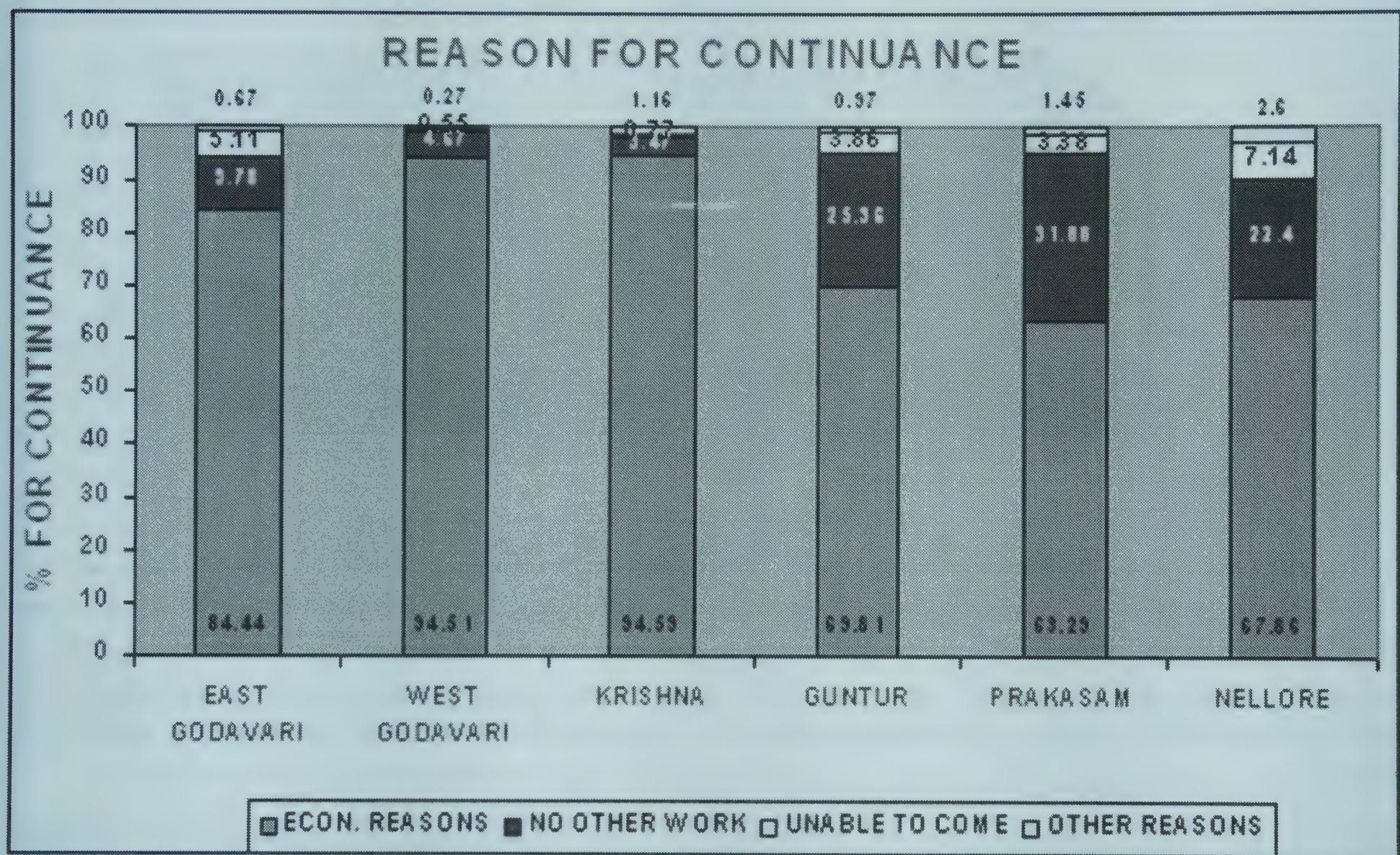
Trauma and life events also contribute significantly for a profession as such in present context and the data indicated that 5.8% of respondents had entered into the profession, because of the same. (Table No. 13)

Poverty and exploitation combine to make girls and women a cheap commodity. Low yielding agricultural land, lack of skills or no land holdings, no alternative sources of employment all result in hapeless impoverishment. Economic hardships provide the ideal environment of games of exploitation to flourish. A pertinent fact is that a 3rd of the 378 districts in India are drought prone and 2/3rd of girls and women inducted into the trade hail from those regions. (The Velvet Blouse, NCW, 1997)

It is reported that girls usually do not choose to enter the profession on free will. Compelling reasons force them into the profession. It is estimated that 200 girls and women in India are either inducted into or enter the trade every day. An approximate 75,000 girls and women enter the trade year, 80% of them do it out of situational compulsions. Contrary of the popular belief poverty is not the root cause of the problem. It gets coupled with the prevailing socio-religious status of girls, attitude of the general public and most importantly the case structure. Commercial Sex Work is not any longer a localized activity. Rapid industrialization, flourishing tourism and migration of population from state too have resulted in an un precedent trafficking of children. (The Velvet Blouse, NCW, 1997)

REASONS FOR CONTINUING IN THE PROFESSION:

While investigating the reasons or factors, that kept the CSW going on in the field, findings revealed that, economic reasons were the primary factors that kept them in the field. Amongst the majority i.e., 79.82% who cited economic reasons as the primary causes for continuing in the field, a large number of them hailed from West Godavari followed by Krishna & Guntur districts. It was also interesting to note that 15.48% had continued in the field because they had no other source of employment. Amongst them a large number of them belonged to Guntur District. (Table No.14)



Literature abounds with the information that lure for easy money, absence of any supportive mechanisms for rehabilitation, ignorance, lack of skills creating problems for alternative arrangements as the reasons for keeping the girls and women in the field. (Women, 1997; Child Abuse and Prostitution in Tamilnadu, 1998; Child Prostitution in Karnataka, 1998; The Velvet Bluse, 1997)

"The word community is over-used and it doesn't help us. Sex work is an occupation not a community. They don't call other groups of workers 'communities'. Sex work is something you do for a job. We need this language of welfare replaced with the occupational language. I'm not a 'community health educator', I'm an occupational health and safety advisor."

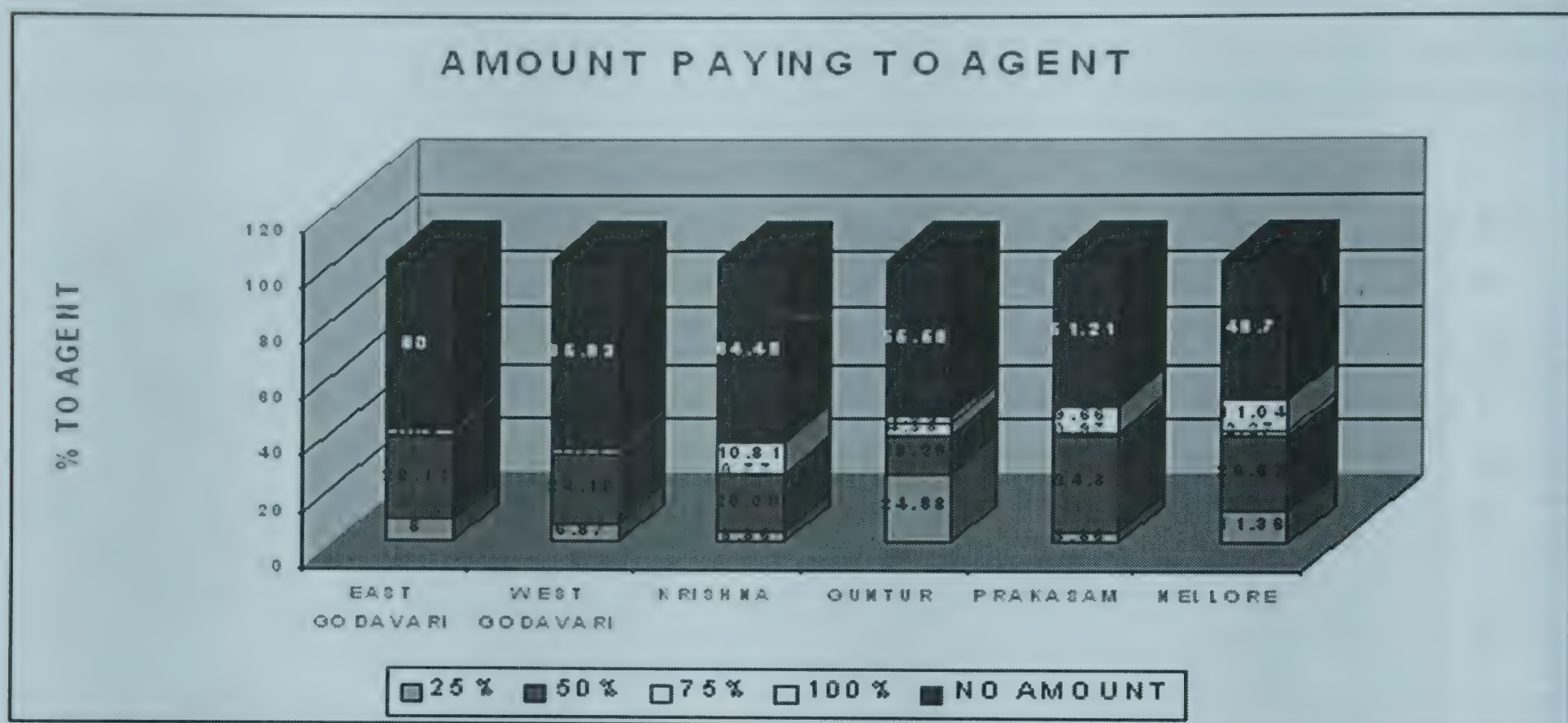
- A peer worker

Law: *"You don't have to get arrested to be affected by the law. The sex industry is run by the law about prostitution, and we are all affected. I pay big money to the lodge so every day I choose between that and keeping all my money but risking arrest. It's the lodge owners who profit of course. They don't want the law to change."*

- Sex worker, VJA

AMOUNT PAID TO THE AGENTS:

In this context, data revealed that 58.09% of the respondents had no financial commitments, i.e. had no commitment of paying to the agents. Among those who had payments to be made 24% of the respondents shared 50% of their earnings, while 10.84% of them parted with 25% of their earnings. Findings also revealed that 5.14% of the respondents paid 75% of their earnings to the agent. (Table No. 15)



Studies in this connection revealed that pimps and brokers earned more money. Their average income is reportedly two and half times the average income of the CSW. This would probably be one of the reasons for the high income of the pimps and brokers because they obtained their share from the CSW's. (APAC-VHS, Chennai Report, 1998, Realities of Sexual Behaviour in Tamilnadu, 1998)

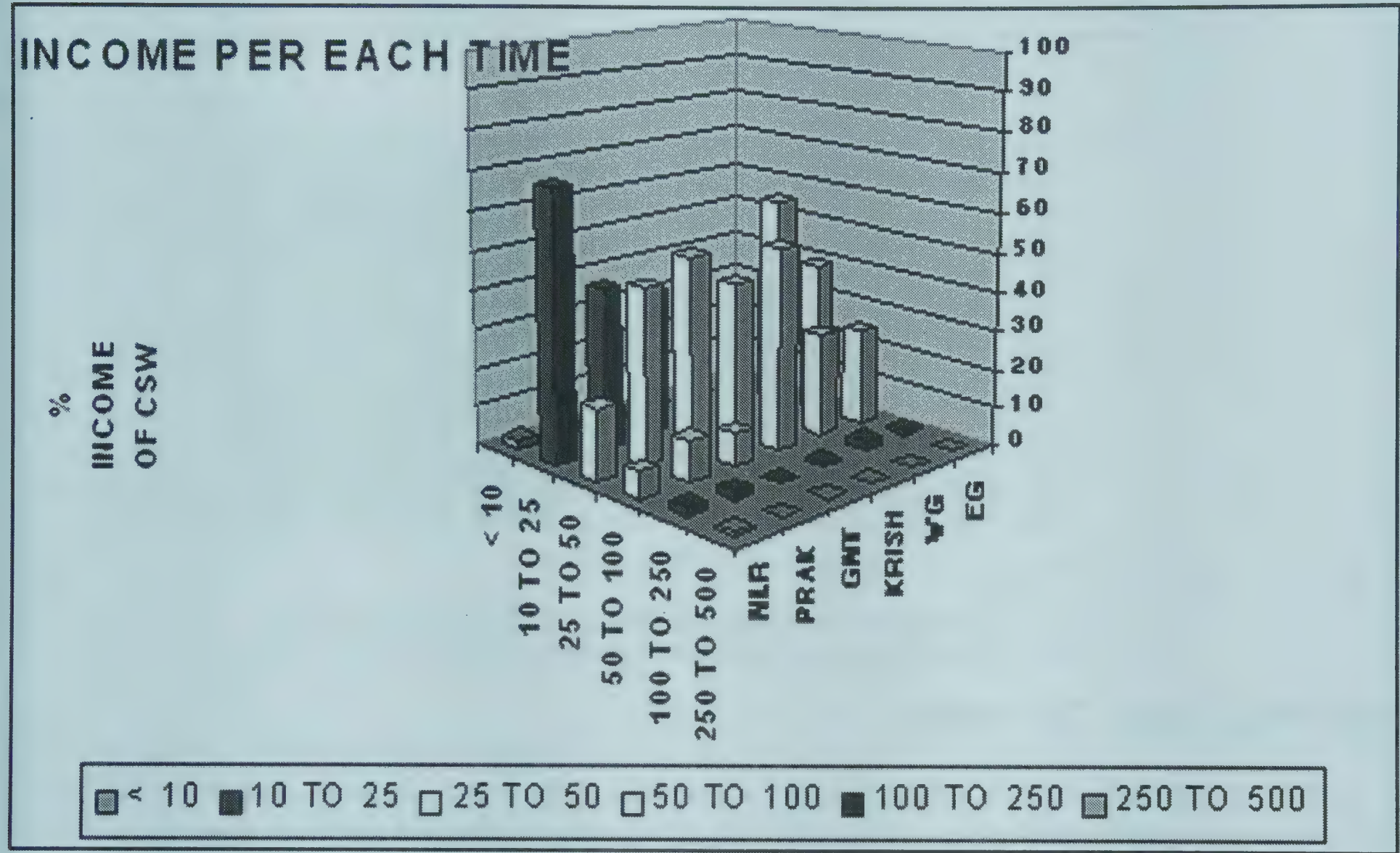
Satyavathi is a resident of Malakapalli village of East Godavari district. She hails from a farmers family. She is from the BC community. She is the second daughter of the family amongst four sisters. She volunteered to work as an agricultural labour to provide support to her mother for maintenance of the family. A local broker lured her that he will provide a job as a maid servant in a rich house working in gulf countries with a monthly salary of Rs. 8000/-. She believed him as he was instrumental in sending eight girls from the same village. She had gone along with him to bombay at the age of 16 years by paying travelling expenses through mortgaging their house. The broker took all the money available with her and sold her to a brothel in bombay for Rs. 20,000/-. He publicised in the village that she has been sent to foreign country.

Satyavathi was forced to enter into prostitution through violent means. She was beaten up by the owners. She has'nt been allowed to become pregnant and was advised to abort her pregnancy. She concealed her self and continued till 7th month and later received merciless beating. She was however, allowed to deliver a child. She has been forced into profession ten days after the delivery. With the help of a customer, she came out of the house and sold her son for Rs. 400/- to return to the native village. She resorted to sexwork profession again at Rajahmundry after looking at the dire straits of her family

She sends 50% of the income to her house and could get her sisters married. Having recovered her father's health, she is aiming to come out of the occupation and looking for some financial support together with necessary skill training to lead her way ahead.

INCOME EARNED PER CONTACT:

With regard to income earned per each contact, the findings revealed that a higher percentage i.e., 42.31% of the CSWs earned Rs.25 to 50 and the CSWs from West Godavari District featured in this category. A 32.32% of the respondents earned Rs.10 to 25 per contact and a greater number of CSWs from Nellore districts figured in this category. Amongst the 21% of CSWs who earn Rs50 to 100 per contact were those from the Krishna district. (Table No. 16)



Studies in this connection revealed that the male partners spent only a meagre amount for the family. Studies further point out that the earnings of the CSW's depended on the age, apperance, time spent with the clients, type of sex, key influences like pimps, brokers, brothel owners etc. (Realities of Sexual behaviour in Tamilnadu, APAC-VHS Project, 1998)

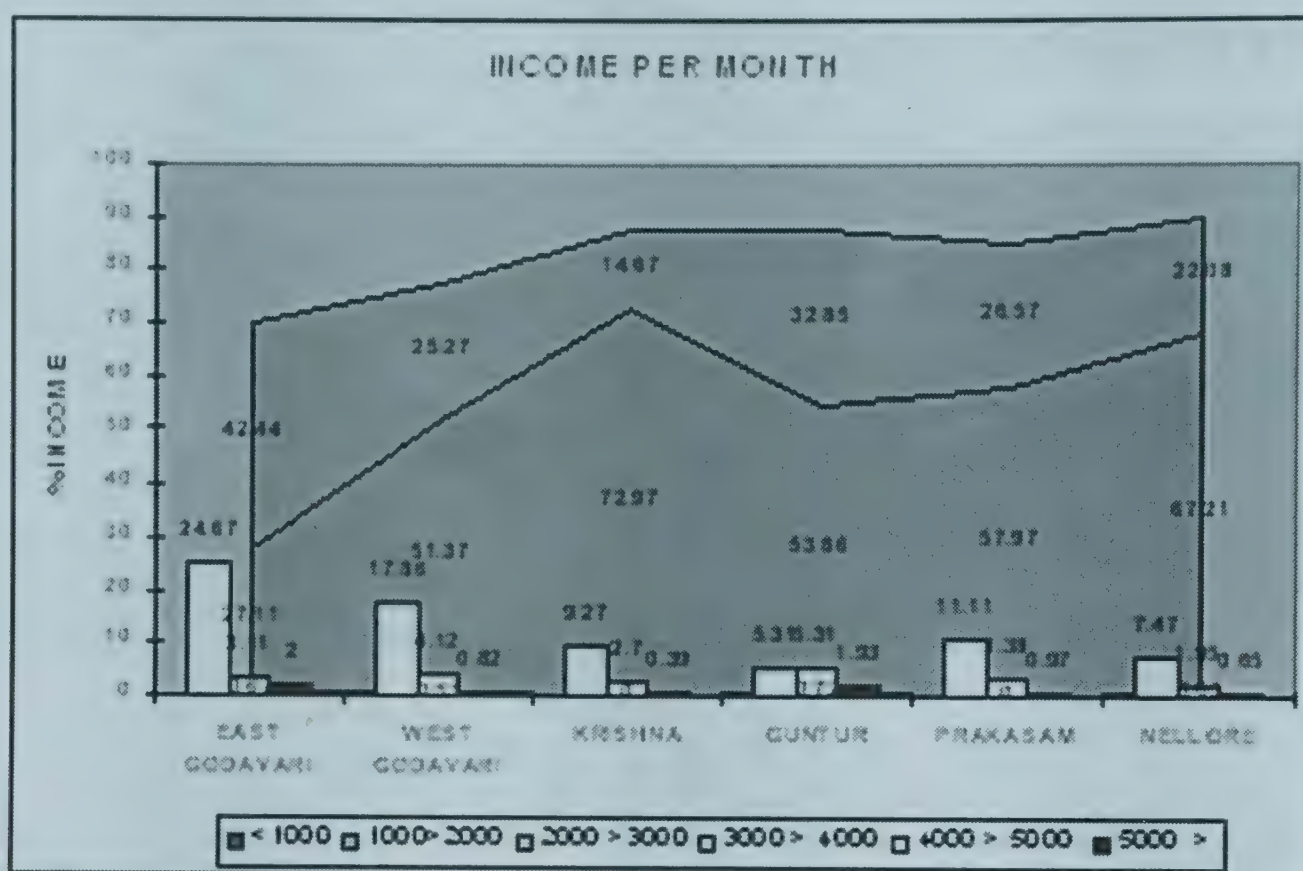
"We the undersigned work in the street of Rajahmundry. We acknowledge and regret inconvenience to residents but we regard it as the responsibility of government to reform the prostitution laws immediately, to enable us to relocate, at reasonable cost, to legal, safe, appropriately located premises."

- Sex workers in Rajahmundry

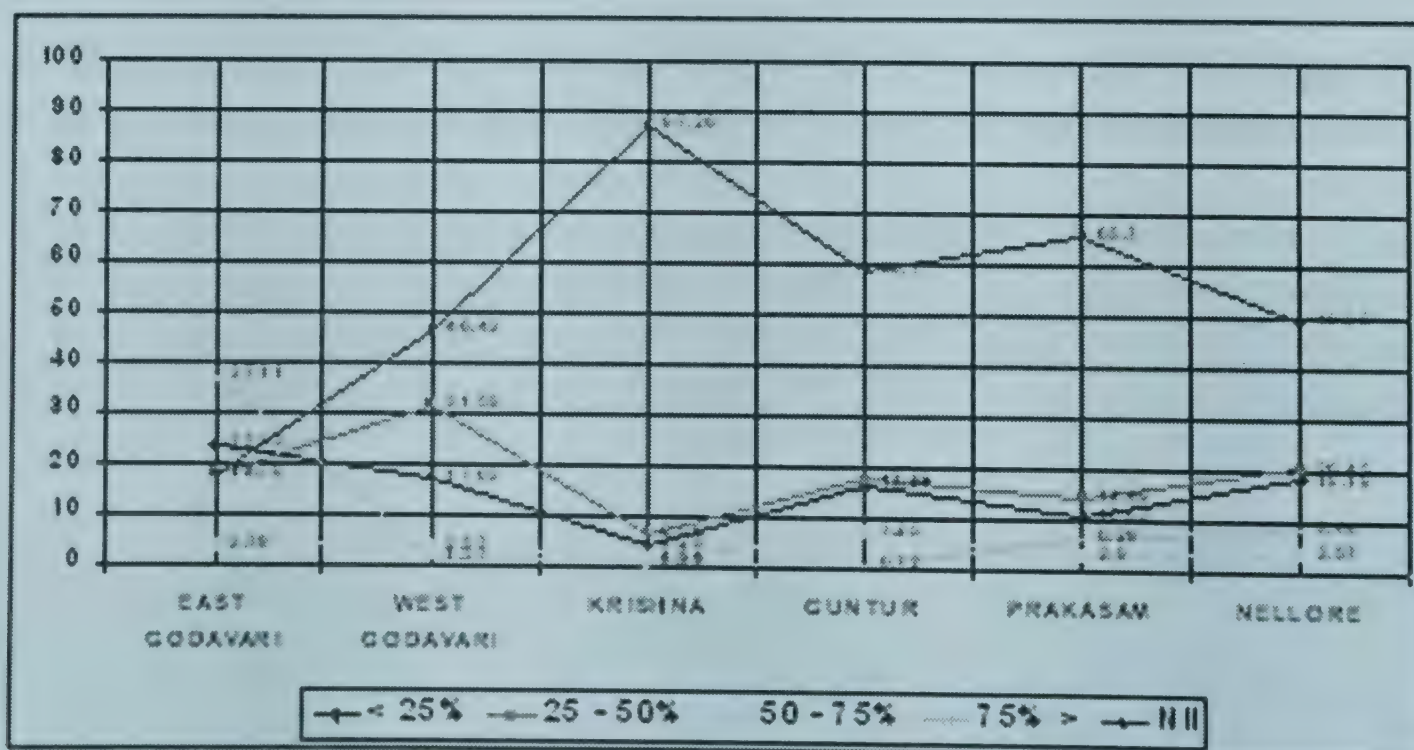
"a person past puberty who receives money or goods in exchange for sexual services and consciously defined those activities as income generating. The definition applies irrespective of the gender of the people involved and whether or not they do this on a full, part time or occasional basis".

INCOME PER MONTH:

Data revealed that 52.35% of the respondents in the sample earned an income of Rs.1,000/- to 2,000/- per month and large numbers of them were from Guntur District followed by West Godavari & Krishna Districts. Next, 29% of respondents earned an income of Rs.2, 000/- to 3,000/- and big number of CSWs from East Godavari District figured in the income bracket. About 3.5% of the respondents earned Rs.4, 000/- to 5,000/- per month while 13.4% earned Rs.3, 000/- to 4,000/- per month. (Table No.17)



INCOME SENT TO HOME:



Data indicated that 50.3% of the respondents did not share their earnings with their family members. Amongst those who sent money home 18.83% of them sent 25 to 50% of their earning, while 16.08% of them sent 25% of their earnings to their family. While 4.05% of them sent 50 to 75% of their earnings to their family members. They are followed by 10.74% of the respondents who sent above 75% of their earnings to their families. (Table No. 18)

NATIVE DISTRICTS OF CSW'S:

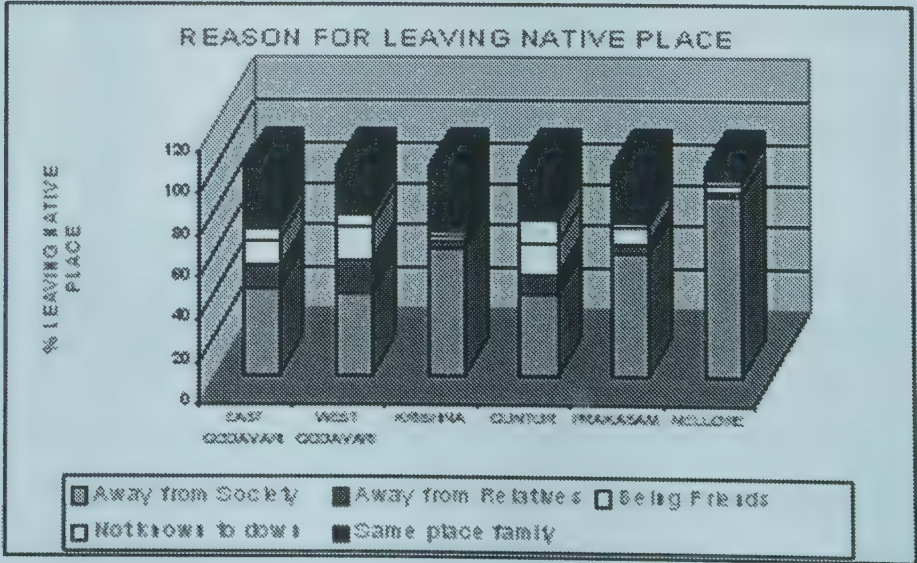
| | EAST GODAVARI | WEST GODAVARI | KRISHNA | GUNTUR | PRAKASAM | NELLORE | TOTAL |
|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| EAST GODAVARI | 302 | 52 | 33 | 23 | 5 | 16 | 431 |
| WEST GODAVARI | 66 | 301 | 11 | 28 | 6 | 15 | 427 |
| KRISHNA | 30 | 5 | 197 | 19 | 12 | 13 | 276 |
| GUNTUR | 28 | 4 | 6 | 306 | 60 | 23 | 427 |
| PRAKASAM | 9 | 0 | 1 | 24 | 120 | 27 | 181 |
| NELLORE | 3 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 164 | 175 |
| SRIKAKULAM | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 11 |
| VIJAYANAGARAM | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 13 |
| VISAKHAPATNAM | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 8 |
| CHITTOOR | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| WARANGAL | 2 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| CUDDAPAH | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 |
| KHAMMAM | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| ANANTHAPURAM | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| KURNOOL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| NALGONDA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| HYDERABAD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| KARIMNAGAR | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| OTHER STATES | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 11 | 13 |
| TOTAL | 450 | 364 | 259 | 414 | 207 | 308 | 2002 |

This table is about the native area of CSWs being identified for detailed analysis. A greater mobility is seen amongst CSWs from East Godavari and West Godavari. West Godavari accounts to more number of women being identified practising in East Godavari district as well. Guntur accounts for mobility towards Prakasam and Nellore districts. However, it is the Nellore district has more number of women coming in from all the other districts. East & West Godavari seem to account for more mobility from their districts to other districts.

REASONS FOR LEAVING THE NATIVE PLACE:

Generally CSWs operate in places away from familiar people in order to maintain anonymity. In this context, data revealed that 51.24% of the respondents had left their native place in order to be away from society. Among them were a large number of CSWs from Nellore District followed by Prakasam & Krishna Districts. On the other hand 24% of the respondents operated in the same place and they were largely the CSWs from East Godavari and Krishna Dist. While 10.74% shifted to another place to avoid contact with the family, 8.6%

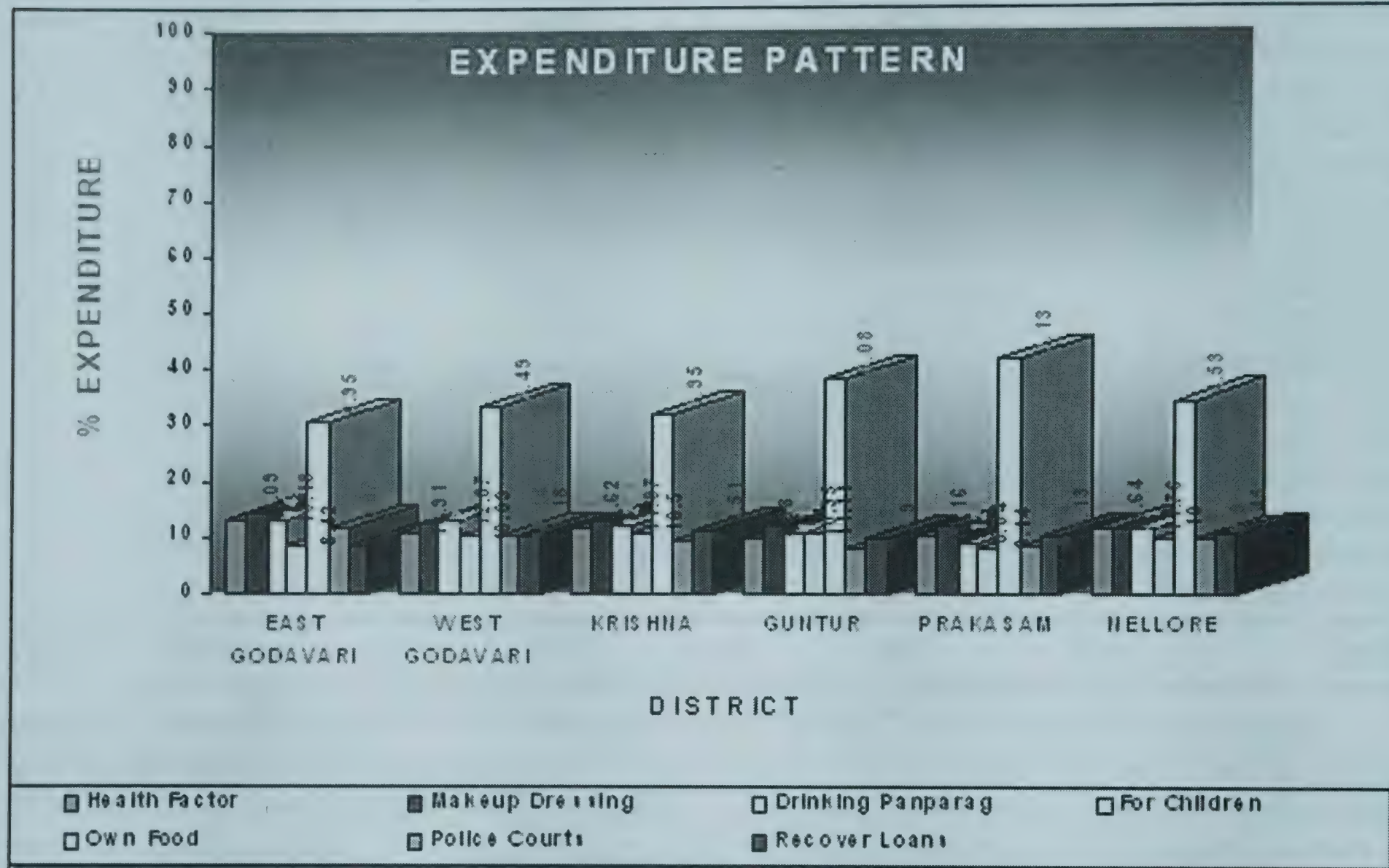
wanted to be away from friends and relatives and 5.42% shifted to another place to avoid being looked down by the society. (Table No. 24)



EXPENDITURE PATTERN OF THE CSWS:

Findings revealed that a higher percentage 35.19% of them spent their income on food and a large number of them belonged to Prakasam Dist.

Next significant expenditure head was the children followed by the make-up and health expenditure.(Table No. 20)

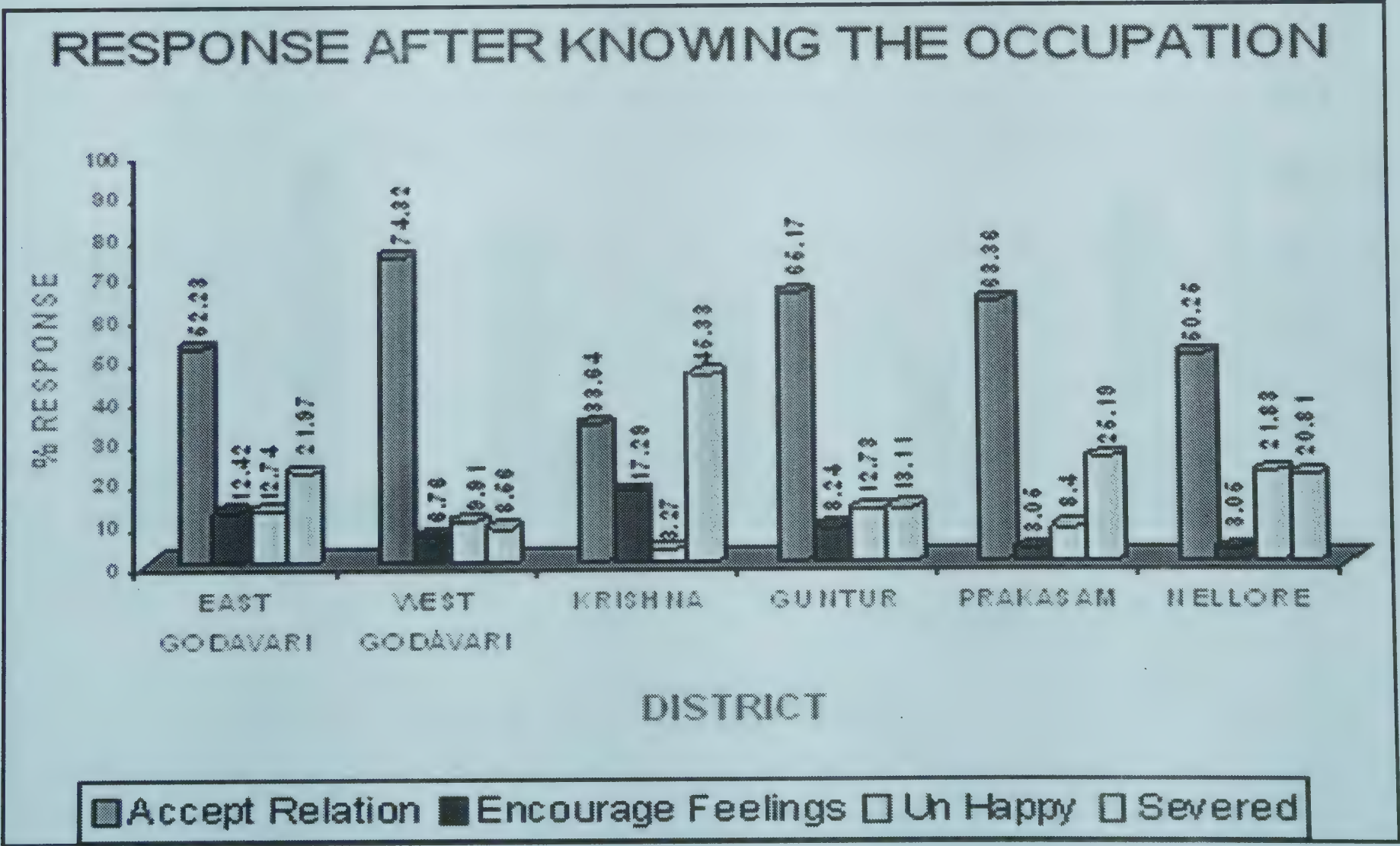
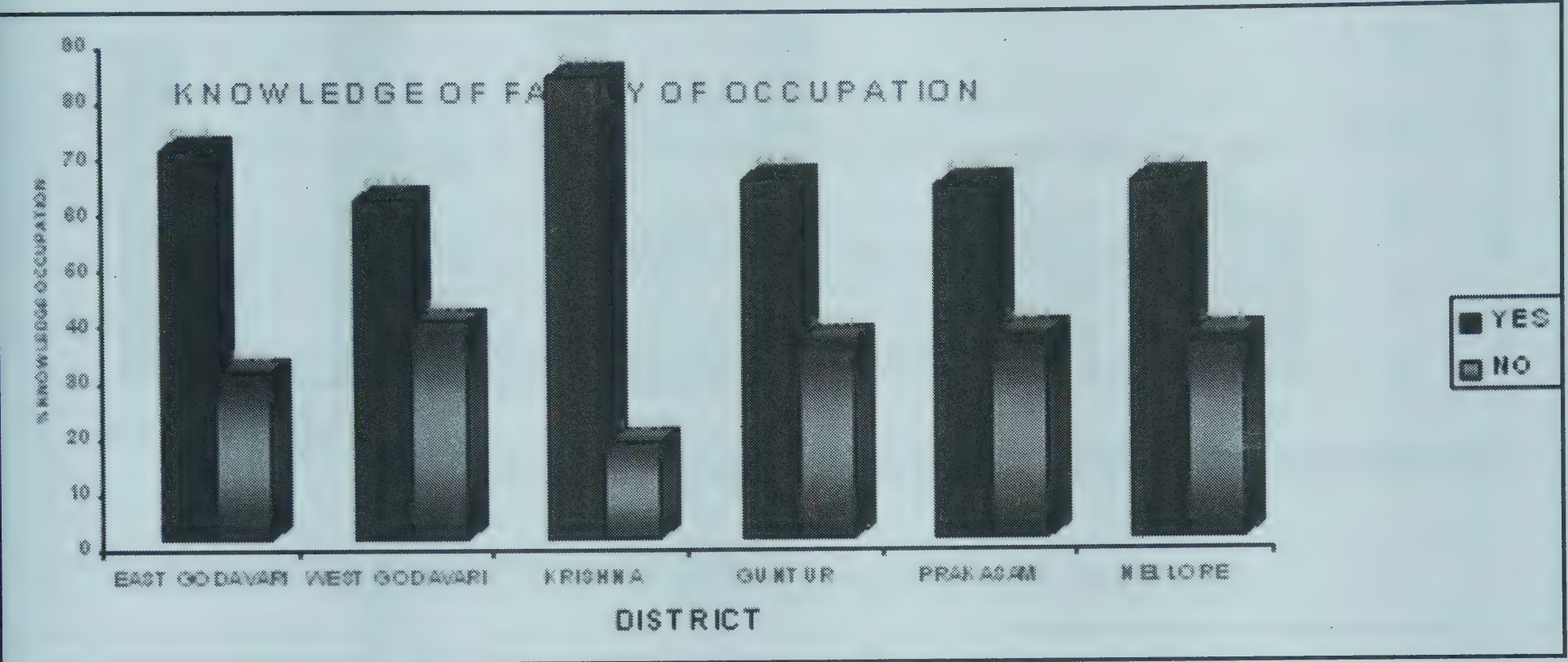


Though many studies attribute economic distress as important factor for sex traffic in girls and women, it is not clearly established as to how the economic distress generates an appetite for sexual abuse – especially of children/young girls. Perhaps, poverty may be a condition for attributing a cheap value of children/women. Sexual desire precedes the aspect of poverty (Lost Childhood Roma Debabrata, NCW, New Delhi, 1997)

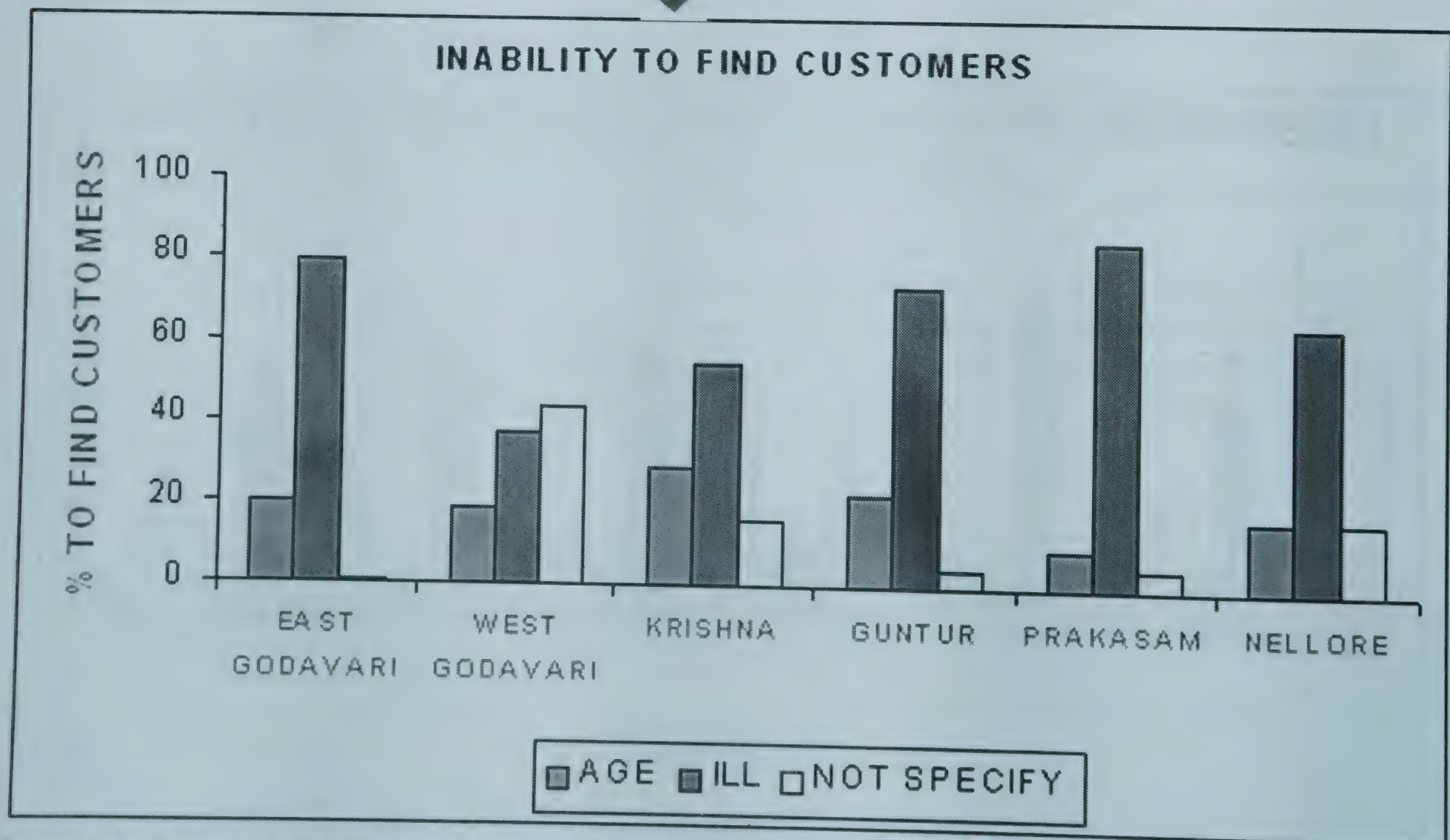
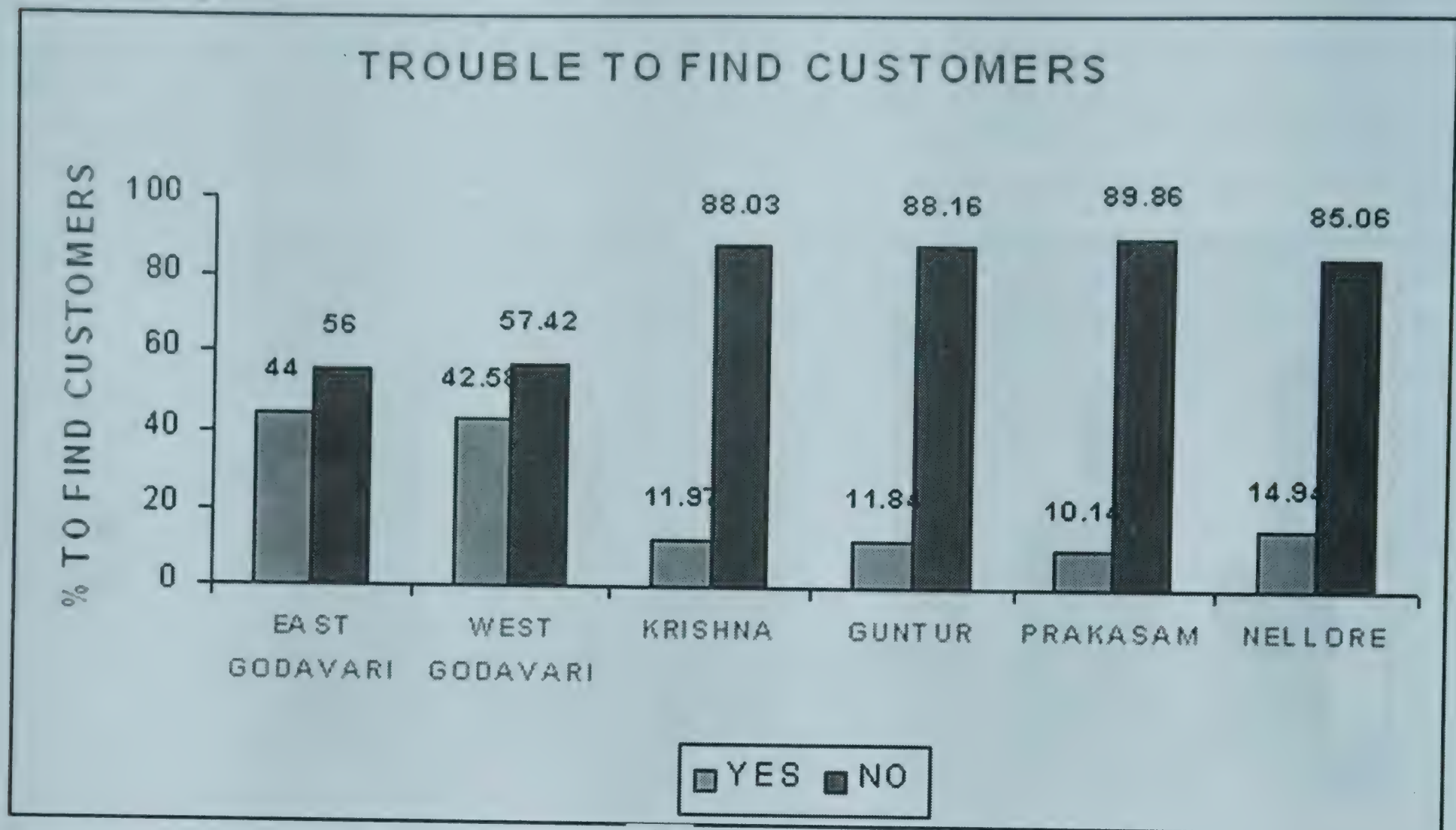
A. Ramana, Age 20 years, Native of Bodipalem, Chirala, she belongs to Vysya Community and she is having two children and she has entered into sex trade two years back due to domestic violence (husband). Further the economic conditions of the family have worsened and the neighbours have advised her to enter this profession. She is involved in sex work on contract basis with a monthly income of Rs. 6,000/- She sends the entire amount to her mother who is at Vijayawada with her two children. She is feeling inconvenient and uneasy due to the large number of customers visiting her. She is thinking of coming away from this profession but for financial reasons.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FAMILY ABOUT SOURCE OF INCOME:

CSW at the turn of the 21st century though still continues to be a profession denied of social approval. It was interesting to note that 67.2% of the respondents' family members in the study were very well aware of the respondent's involvement in the profession. While 37.8% accepted the fact, 14.7% had severed relationships and feelings. This indicates that Economic hardships certainly make one accept a profession that sustaining them. (Table No. 21)



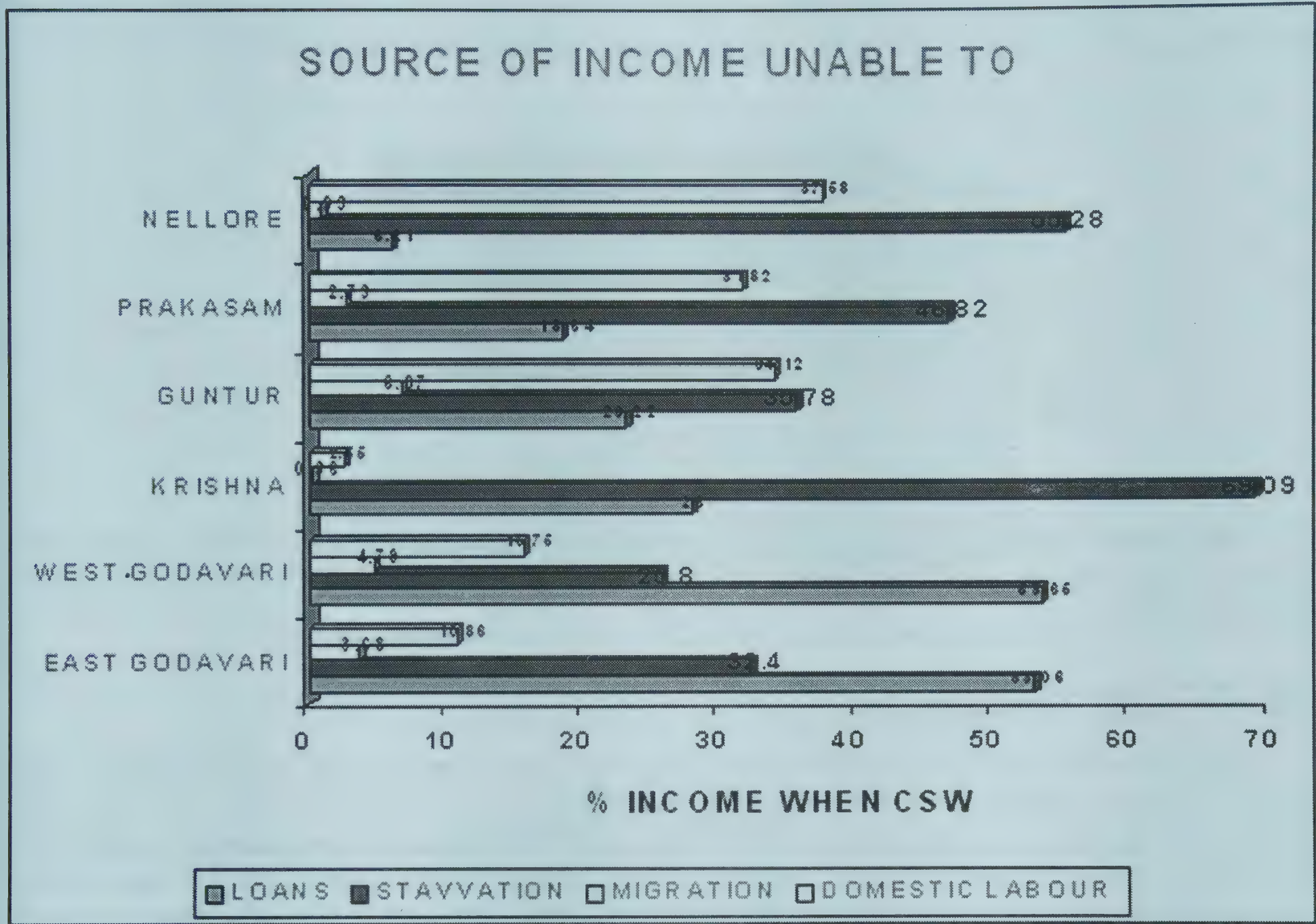
TROUBLES IN FINDING CUSTOMERS:



From the above table it is quite interesting to find that a majority of the respondents did not have any troubles in finding customers. (Table No. 22)

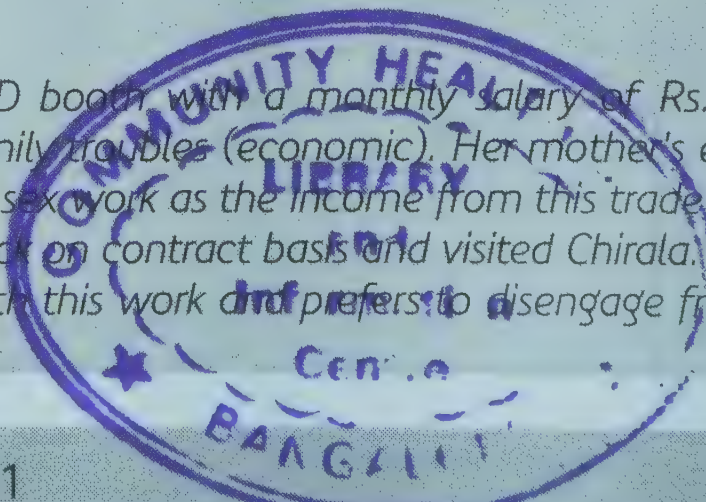
ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF INCOME:

Data reveals that during the slack season a grater number of them procured loans to keep them going while some of them worked as domestic labour. (Table No. 23)



Name : Savithri
 Town Name : Chirala, Bodipalem
 Age : 18 years
 Residence : Chirala, Bodipalem
 Native Place : Devarakonda
 Marriage : Unmarried
 Caste : Dommara

Savithri alias Bhulakshmi is worked in a STD booth with a monthly salary of Rs. 500/-. She studied upto 10th class and discontinued due to family troubles (economic). Her mother's eldest sister is involved in sex work. She lured Savithri to enter into sex work as the income from this trade is higher and remunerative. She entered into this field 25 days back on contract basis and visited Chirala. No problems encounteerd in this trade so far. She is disgusted with this work and prefers to disengage from this field.

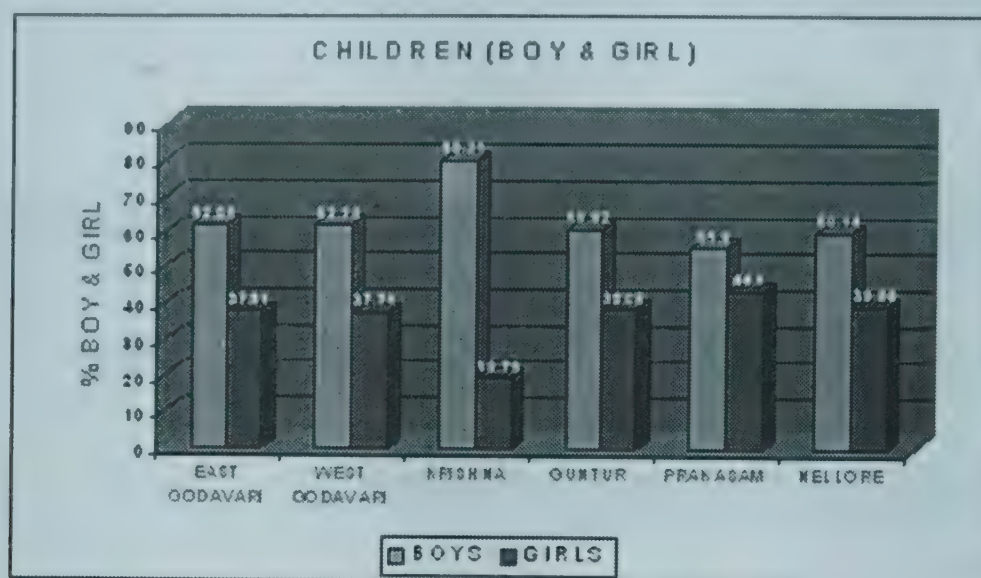


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CHILDREN

CHILDREN :

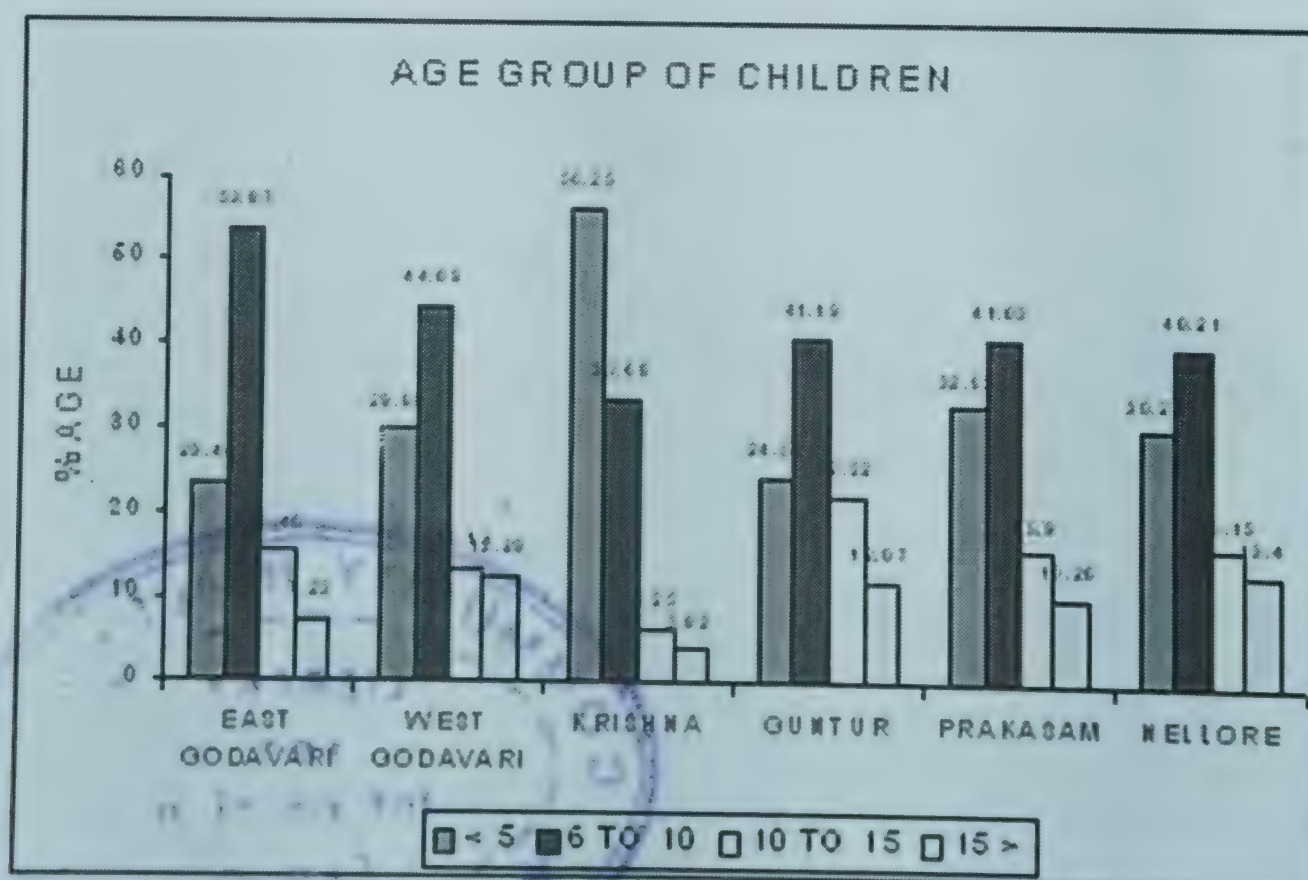
The Commercial Sex Workers in general like any other women are very fond of their children. They bring up their children adequately inspite of the hardships that they face.



With regard to the family composition of the CSW's. It was rather interesting to note that 60.59% of the respondents were having children and out of them 63.51% of them had boys. (Table No.25)

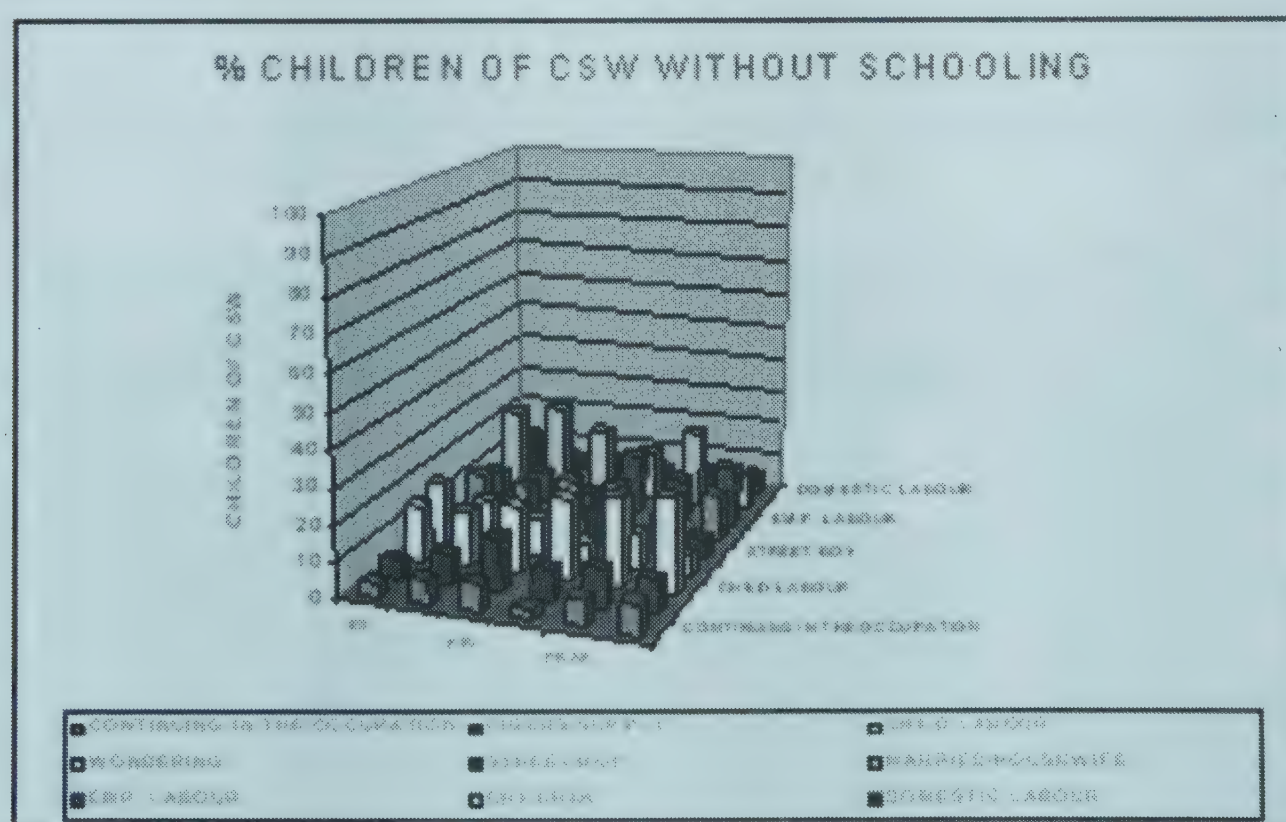
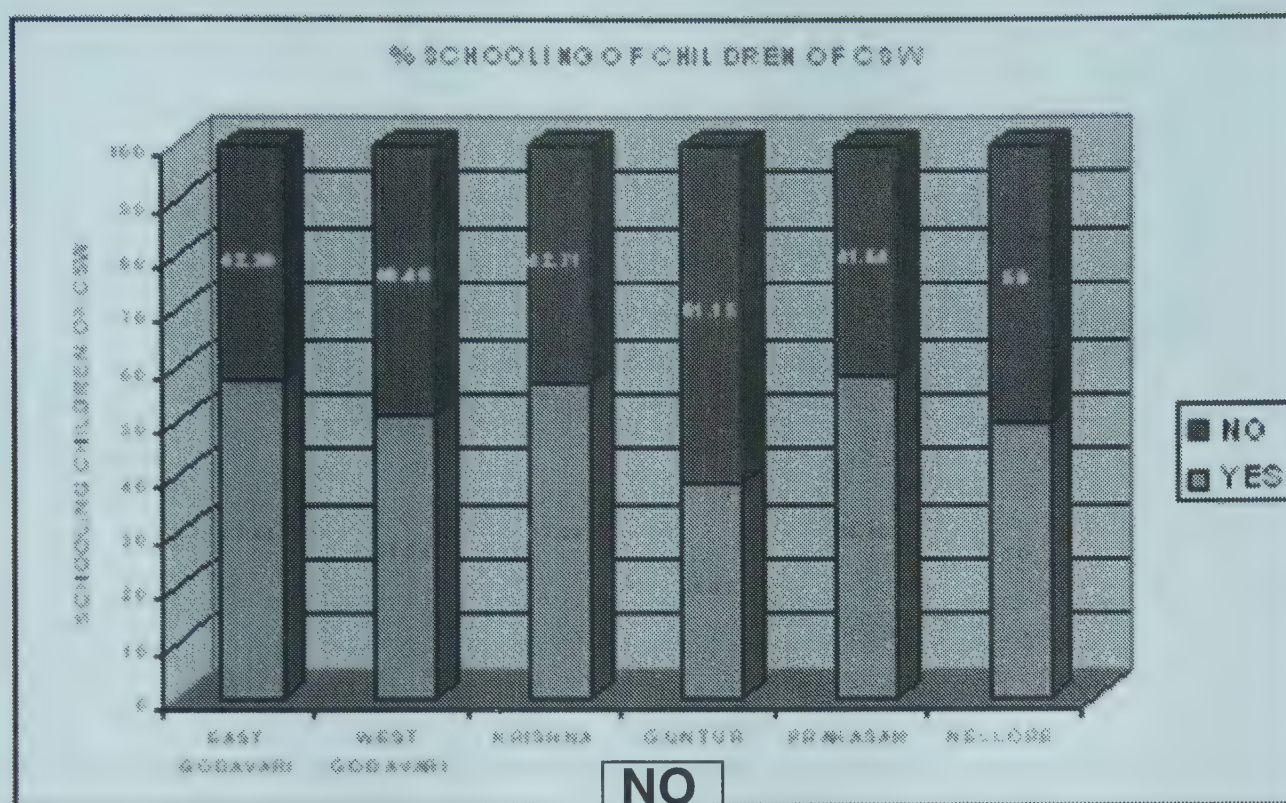
AGE OF THE CHILDREN:

With regard to the age of the children finding revealed that 43.07% of the children were aged 6-10 years. And they were from East Godavari and Guntur Districts. It was also seen that 31.29% of the children were aged less than 5 years and were concentrated in large number with the CSWs of Krishna District. About 15.62% of the children were aged 10 to 15 years and a larger number were seen in the Guntur District and 10.02% of the children were aged above 15 years. (Table No.26)



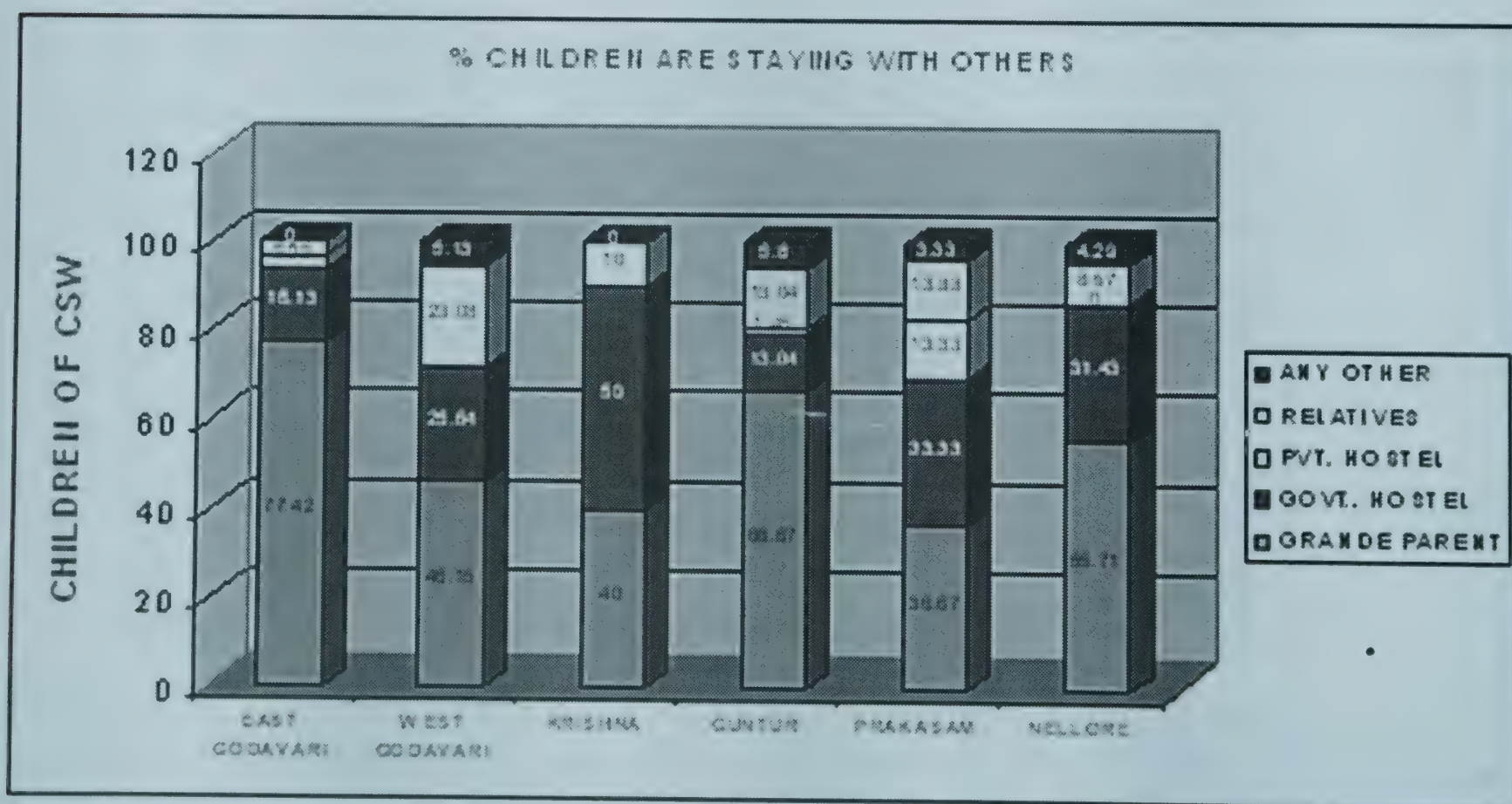
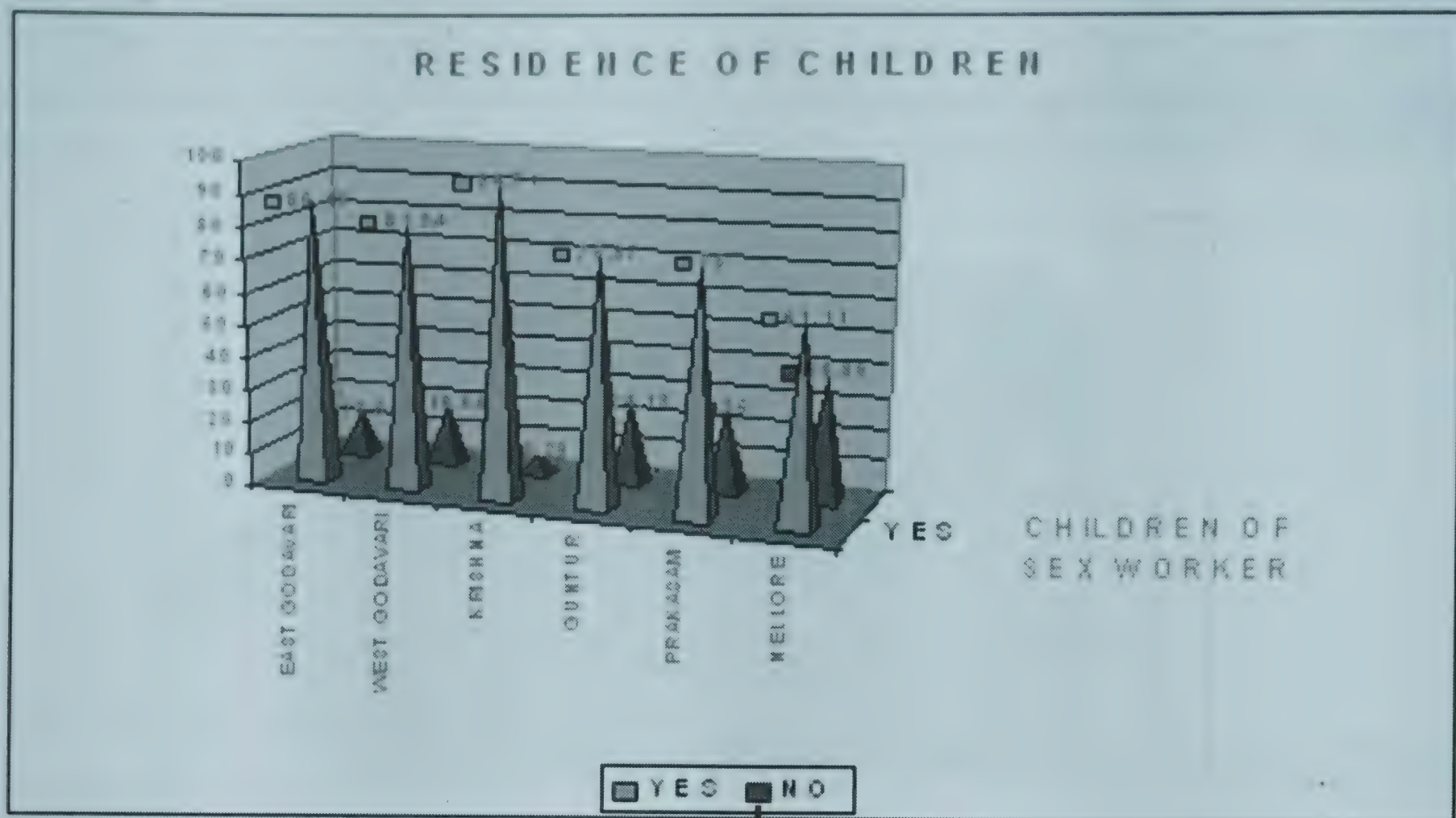
SCHOOLING:

Schooling of the children of CSW is an important indicator for understanding the status of the CSWs. Finding in this regard revealed that the children were attending school while... of the children were not attending school. Among those not attending school in large number were those of the CSWs in Guntur District. (Table No. 27)



In some studies it has been found that there is high rate of dropout and regularity on the attendance of the children of CSW's who attend schools. The mothers, after a long nights work have very little time to feed, dress and reach the child to school. Usually being first generation learners the children have no one to supervise their studies at some and end up being reprimanded by the teachers. School also exposes them to realities different from their life, especially in the case of the children who are aware of their mothers trade. Thus the children of CSW's do suffer strange psychological stress and emotional complexities. (Prostitutes and thier children, CSWB, 1990).

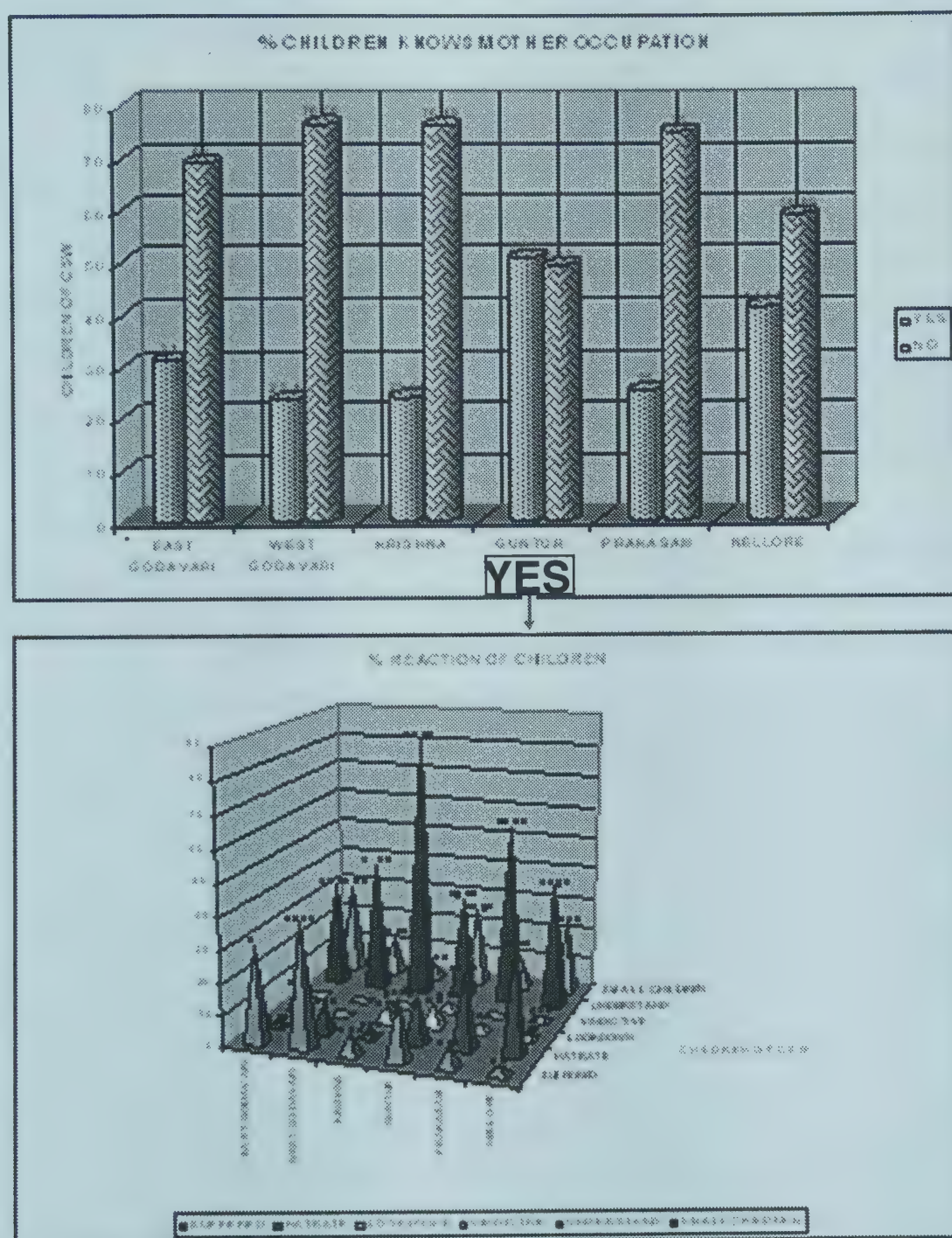
RESIDENCE OF THE CHILDREN:



Findings revealed that 79.47% of the CSWs children were staying with their mother. Almost all the CSWs spreading across the district more or less equally operated in their profession along with their children. Amongst those 20.53% of the CSWs who operated in the profession without the children 57.03% were left under the case of their grand parents while 57.03% were admitted in the Government hostels. (Table No. 28)

CHILDREN'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT MOTHERS' OCCUPATION:

It was indeed interesting and as well as heartening to note that 66% of the children had no idea about the mothers' profession. Amongst the 34.13% who had some knowledge of the mother's profession, data revealed that 14.3% under stood and respected. 6.2% suffered in silence but did not expresses and 6.84% were small children. There were no significant differences across the Districts. (Table No. 29)



A substantial number of studies reveal that the CSW's have immense concern for the welfare of their children. This is a note worthy feature. They try to provide the best for their children and often see that their children are under good care and protection. They generally do not wish their children to enter into the trade. They make attempts to provide them with best of the education available. They hide their trade from the children.

Poor environmental conditions, lack of proper nutrition and defaultation in treatment constantly result in their children suffering from health problems like fever, cold, dysentery, diarrhea, ulcer, cabies, tuberculosis, anemia etc.

For the male children the closest role models are the pimps, the smugglers, the boot legger, the drug peddler, the gambler or the drug addict. Due to lack of constructive care, many a times such children end up playing the supportive roles in trade management like pimping and procuring.

CHILD PROSTITUTION:

An eminent French Jurist, An eminent French jurist, Renee Bridet, said of prostituted children "even if they are alive, they are dying within".

The very basis of child sex industry – designating a child as a commodity for sale and purchase – demeans and defumanises the child. It also serves the sexual drive of sexually immature men who seek emotional release by exploiting a completely powerless slave child.

The sexual exploitation of children does not occur in a vacuum but involves a more wide spread exploitation sexual or otherwise. Poverty and ignorance are the causes of this world wide phenomenon, as families rely on their youngest members to contribute to the house hold income. The child in prostitution is a victim of traffickers who force them into this trade.

Ms.A a fourteen-year-old girl recounts the way in which she was trafficked into sex work. Daughter of an alcoholic father and mother a sick woman, she was advised by a woman residing in the same street that she could earn well if she was willing to sacrifice for the family. Accordingly she was inducted into the profession with 'no other option' being available. She started earning at the rate of Rs. 50/- to Rs.100/- per day. Her brother is admitted in an English medium school and her sister is married. She goes for her work at 9 A.M. and returns by 5 P.M creating an impression in the neighbourhood that she is employed in a private factory.

All over the world, the child's vulnerability to commercial sexual exploitation lies in his/her family circumstances. A majority of sexually exploited children are there from marginalized ore destitute families or children of women already in the industry.

This study revealed that a large number of them entered into the profession between the age of 14 to 18 years. Many studies conducted by the National Commission for Women have highlighted this fact.

Children involved in sex industry usually experience guilt and low self-esteem. They are the products of many traumatic experiences in their early lives and suffer deep-seated emotional conflicts.

Sumathi (age: 14 years)

Vijayawada

An orphanage she did not know who his her father from her childhood. She knows her mother and Grandmother she had a bad childhood as for as she remembered she was sexually abused by her socalled uncle at the age of 10 years. She didnt go to school. While she was playing in that village some near by male persons were kissing her she was not able to know what is the meaning of that. Her mother works in the hotels every night she goes to the hotels and the girl sleeps with her grand mother. In the age of 12 years her grand mother expired after that one night she found her uncle (neighbour) was sleeping with her and trying to play the game. She cried loudly. And the next day he was sold in Mumbai brothal. She was forced into prostitution and worked for about 3 years there. She was escaped one fine morning and came to Vijayawada.

Some salient findings of interviews with children ENGAGED IN COMMERCIAL SEX WORK

- * Girls came from poor families which were unable to provide well for the children. Many of them were from large families. A good number of the girls came from dysfunctional families where either is no father or he is not effective (being alcoholic, or having no steady employment).
- * Desperate conditions and lack of other sources of income were the major reasons for entering into the profession.
- * Family members were aware of their entry into the profession.
- * They are willing to come out of the profession if they get a job, which offers locative income.

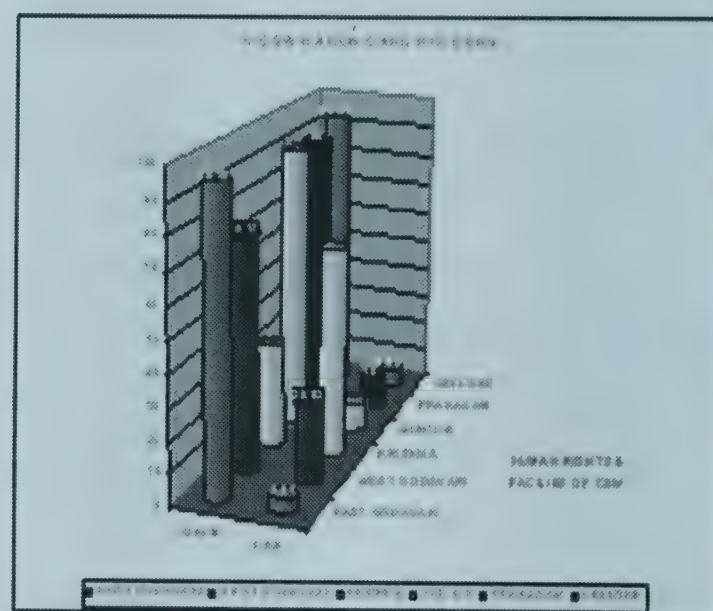
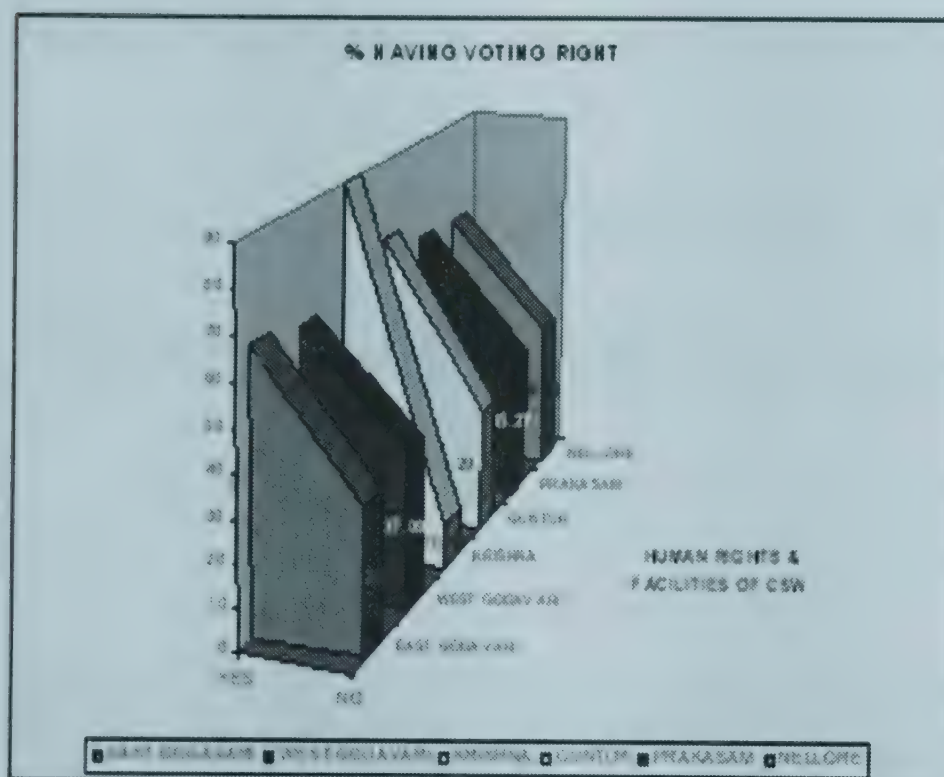
| | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Name | : Suseela | Town Name | : Ongole, Mangali Street |
| Age | : 35 Years | Residence | : Ongole, Mangali Street |
| Native Place | : Singarayakonda | Marriage | : Celebrated |
| Children | : Two female children | Caste | : Vysya |

Suseela is continuing in sex trade from the last two years. She has separated her husband discarded by her parents and relatives, as her marriage was a love and intercaste marriage. She was separated from her husband two is accustomed to all sorts of vices including wine and women. She is attached to sex trade as a last resort due to financial troubles and with the influence of a neighbourhood woman. She use to over to Ongole daily on her profession and returning to Singarayakonda. Her daily earnings are Rs. 100/- She has to spend Rs. 40/- towards bus charges from Singarayakonda to Ongole and vice versa and the remaining balance of Rs. 60/- are used for maintenance of her family on some days, there will be no customers and hence the income on such days is nil. Her eldest daughter is studying 10th class and the youngest daughter 3rd class. Teasing and troubles are on the increase from police and local rowdies. She told that if financial assistance to a tune of Rs. 2000/- is made available to her, she was discontinue from the profession by preparing Idlis, Dosa and other snacks and selling them and to lead a decent life.

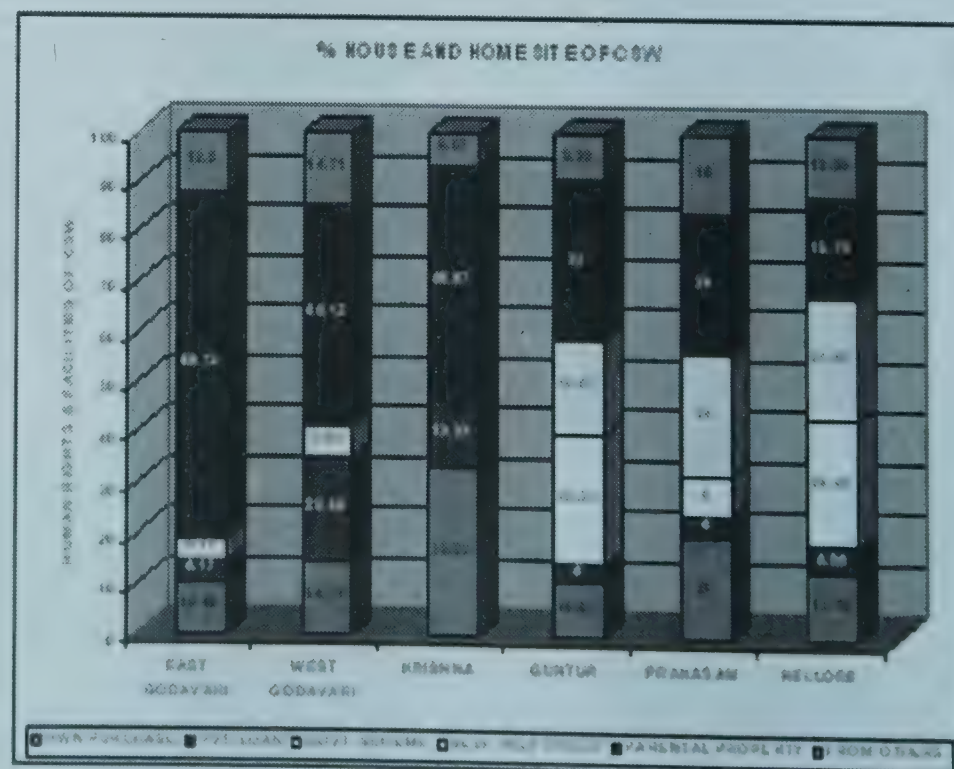
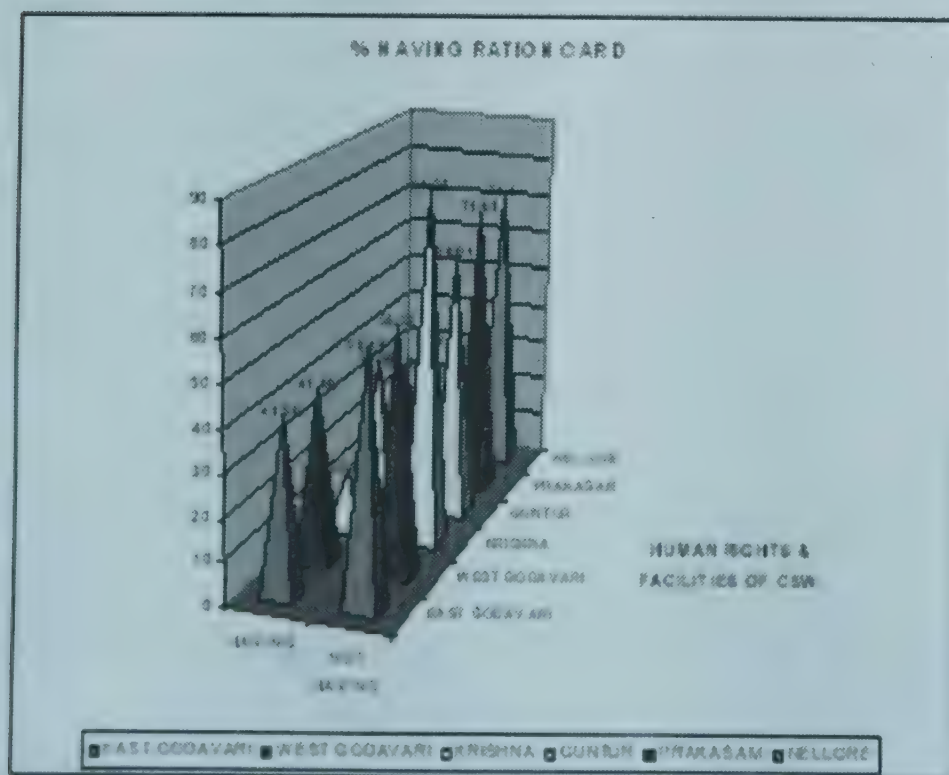
MENITIES/CIVIC RIGHTS

FACILITIES AND RIGHTS:

Data revealed that 68.83% of the CSWs exercised their franchise. A significant number of them in all the districts enjoyed the voting right. With regard to possessing a ration card, a 33.72% had a ration card and again 29% amongst them had a white ration Card. A significant number of them across the districts did not possess a ration card. (Table No. 30)



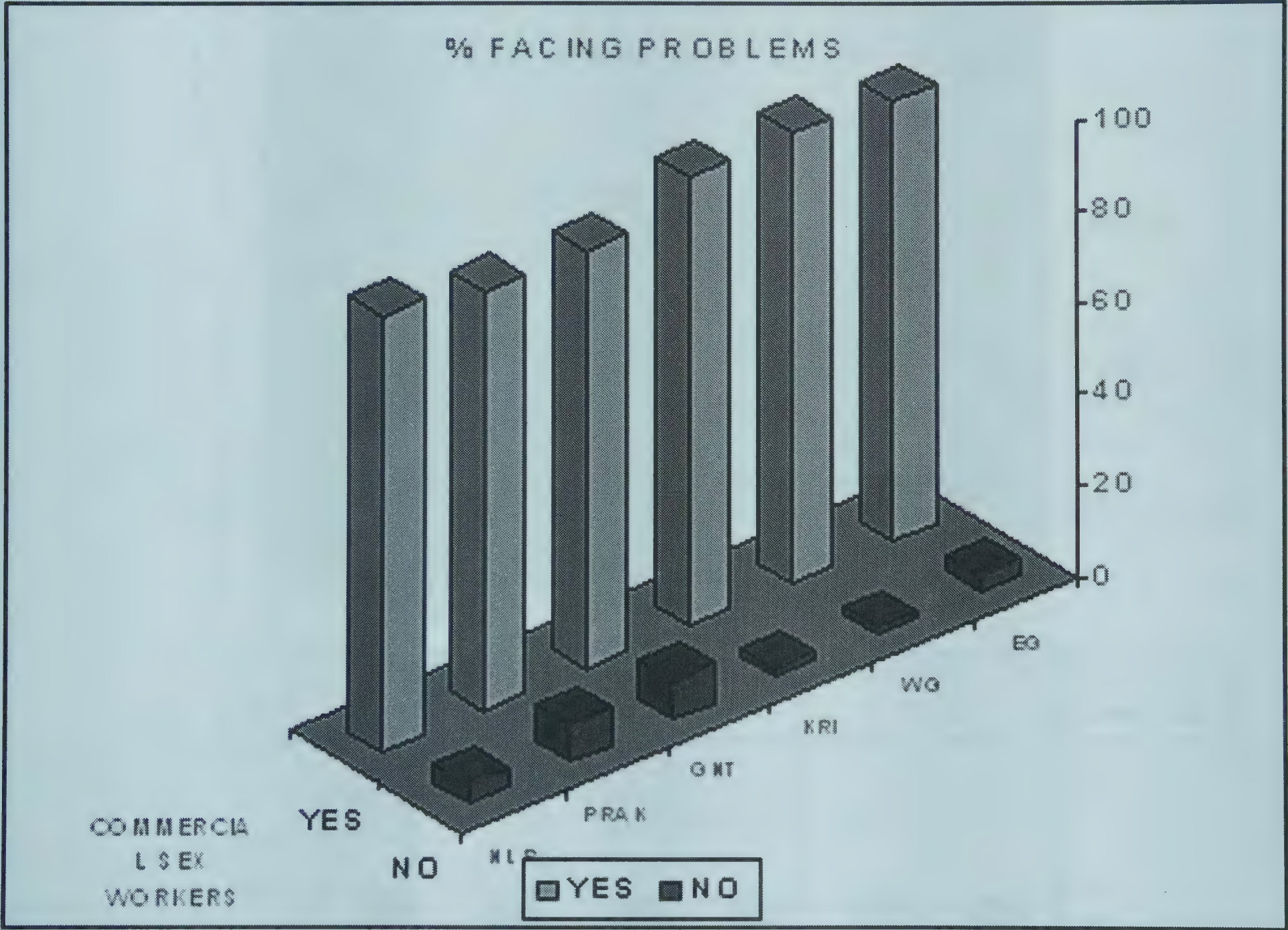
Data also revealed that, 86.11% of the CSWs with significant number in all the districts did not possess own house. (T.No.31)



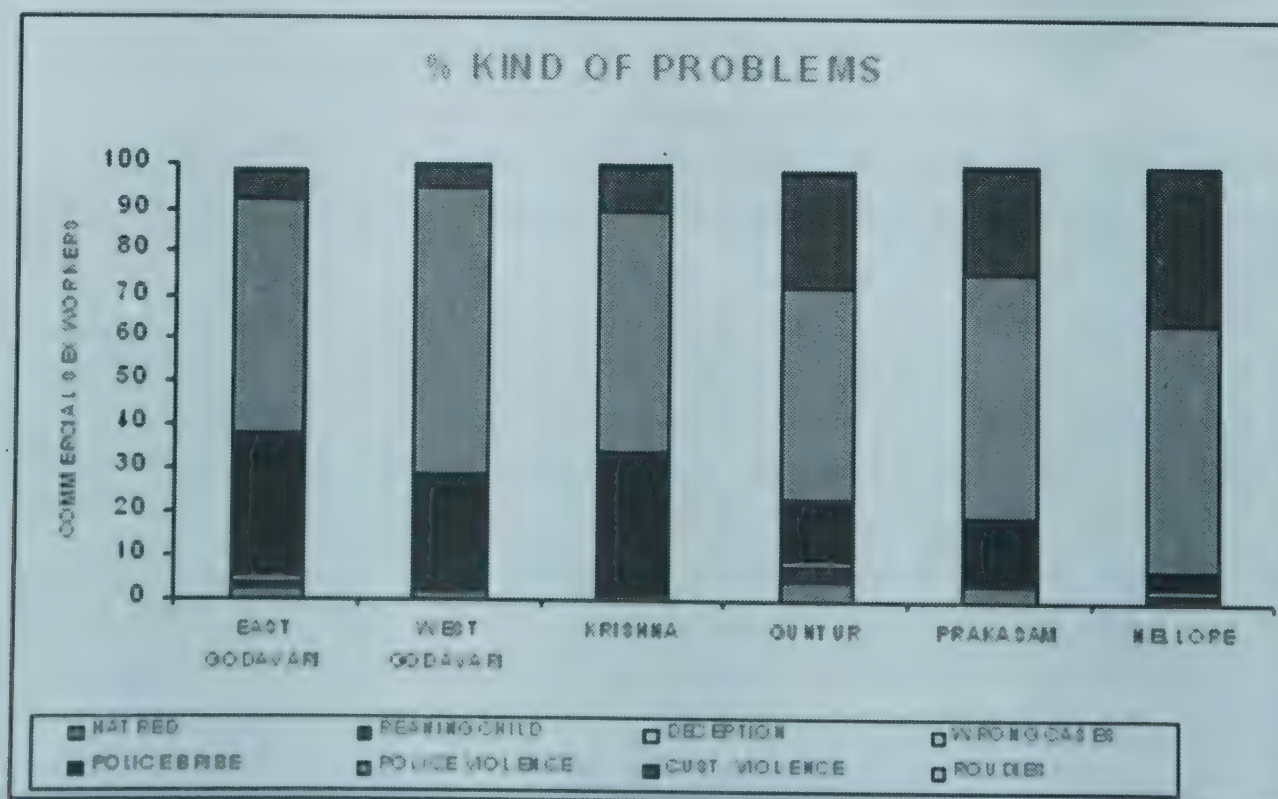
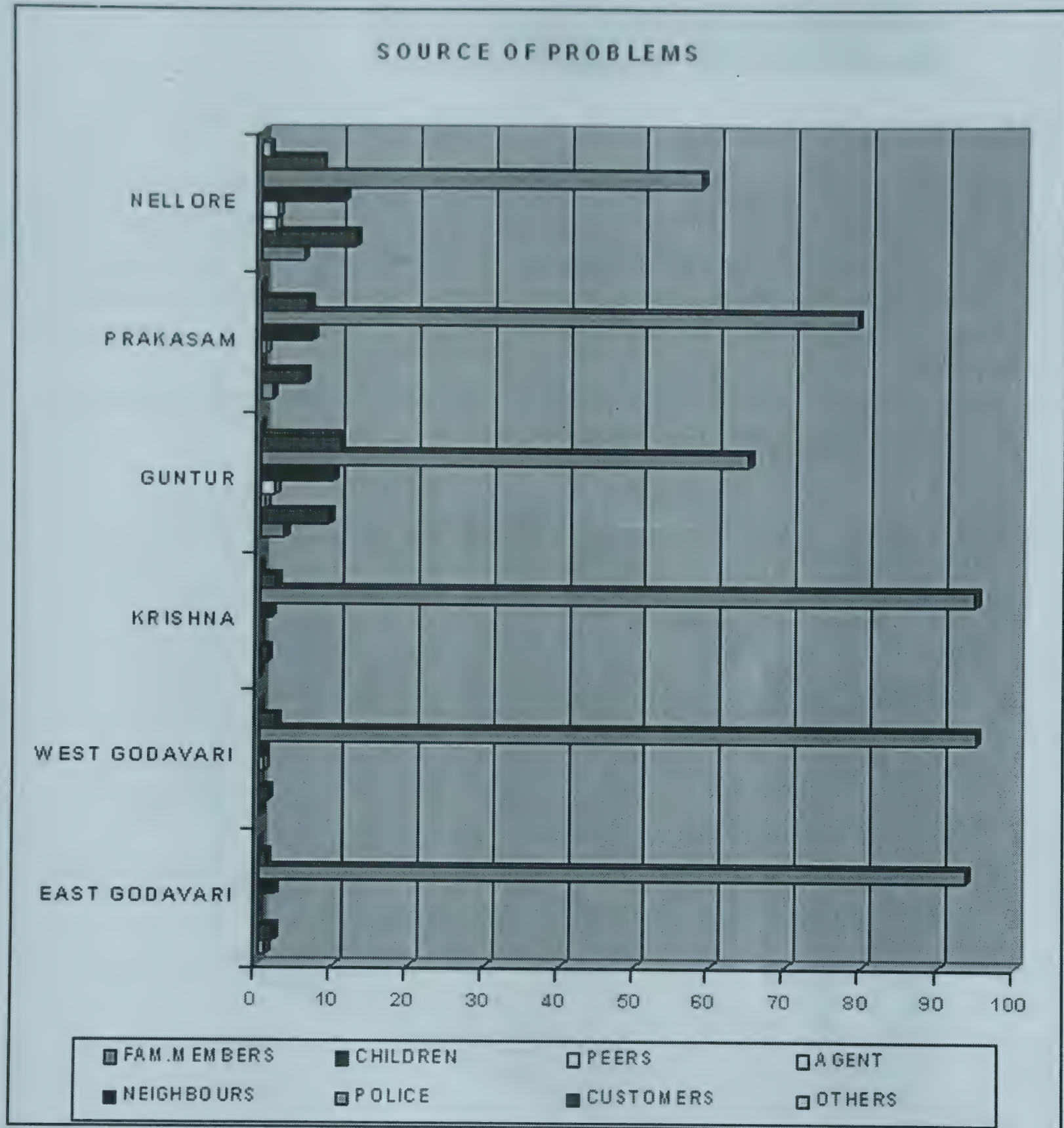
PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED

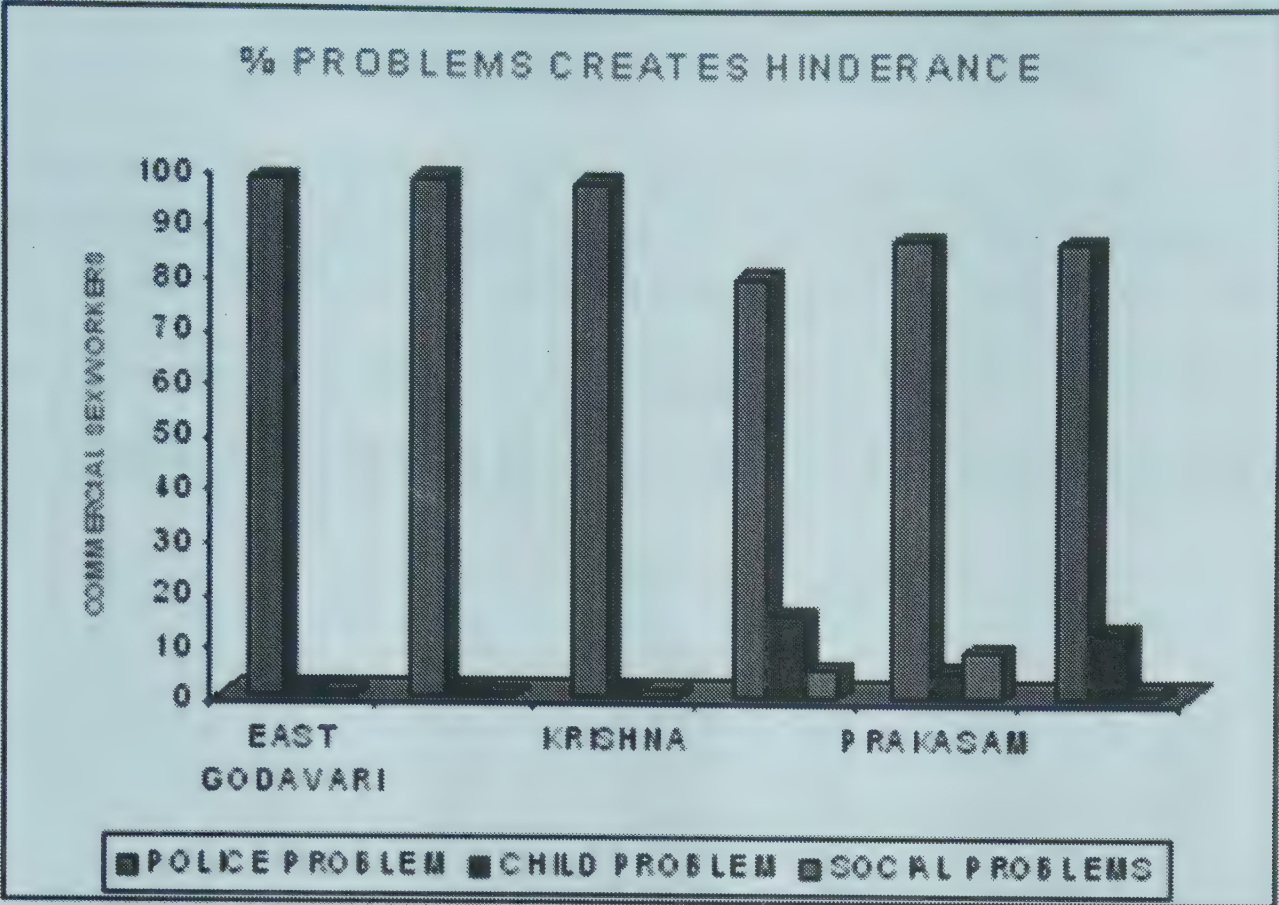
PROBLEMS FACED:

With regard to problems, 95.5% of them faced problems, out of which 81.43% from the police. This was common problem for the CSWs spread across the Districts. With regard to the nature of the problems, it was basically in the form of bribes and violence from the police end. About 17.4% of the CSWs experienced violence and exploitation from the customers. Problems created by the police were the greatest hindrance to their occupation. (Table No. 32, 32A & 32B)



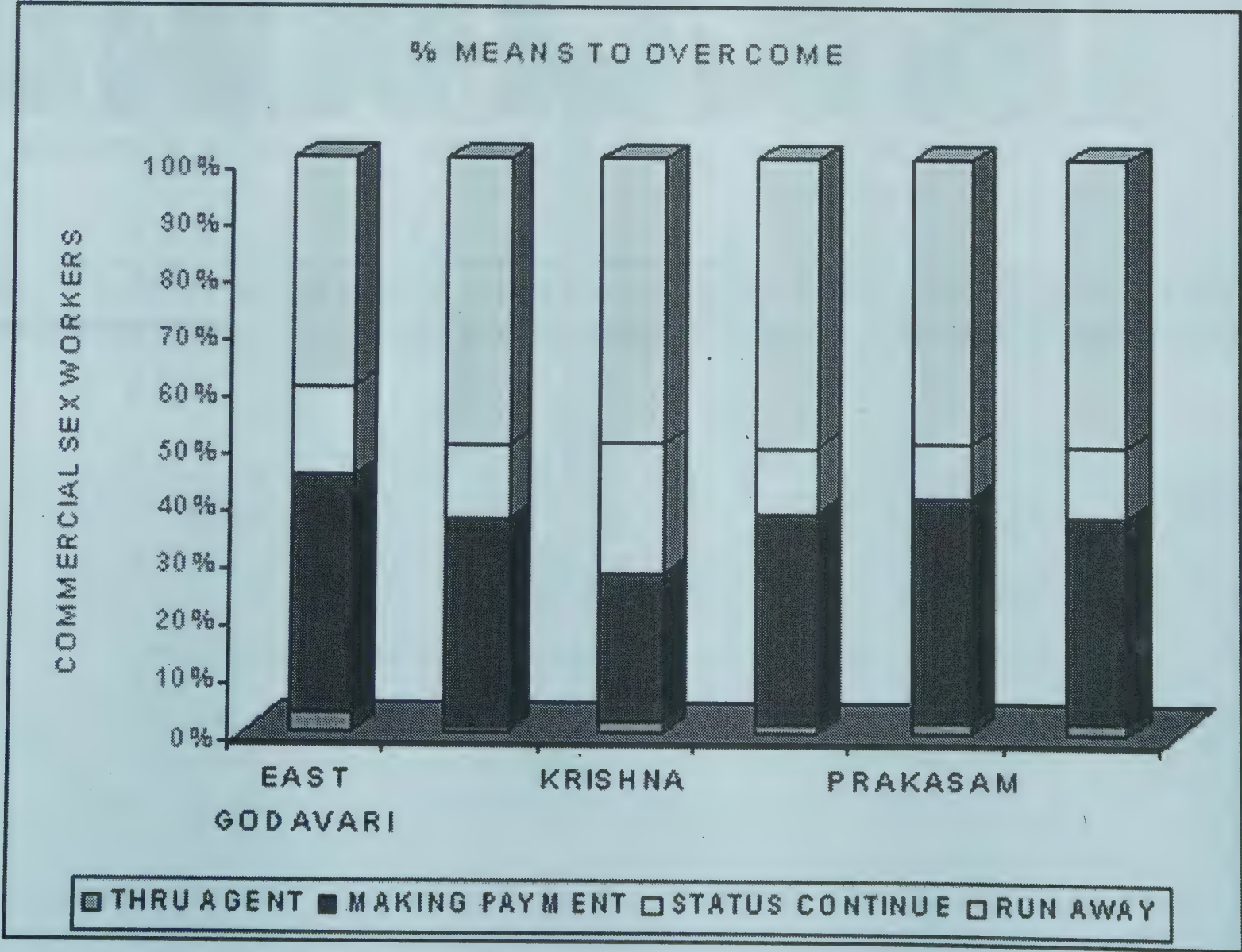
Annapareddy Devi, aged 18 years and belonged to Vinukonda Village. She is the eldest daughter of the family. Prostitution is their traditional profession. Her mother is making arrangements to enter her into the prostitution. Many youth of the village were fond of her and competed with each other to have her. A youth belonging to Vysya caste offering a cash of Rs. 25,000/- has entertained Devi into the profession. She continued as his "keep" for one year and afterwards started her own business of prostitution. She earned sufficiently through the profession and purchased a house for Rs. 1,00,000/- and furniture. She is thinking of coming out of the profession for the sake of her children. She may opt to cease from the profession after she completes 25 years of age and will keep her children far from the profession.





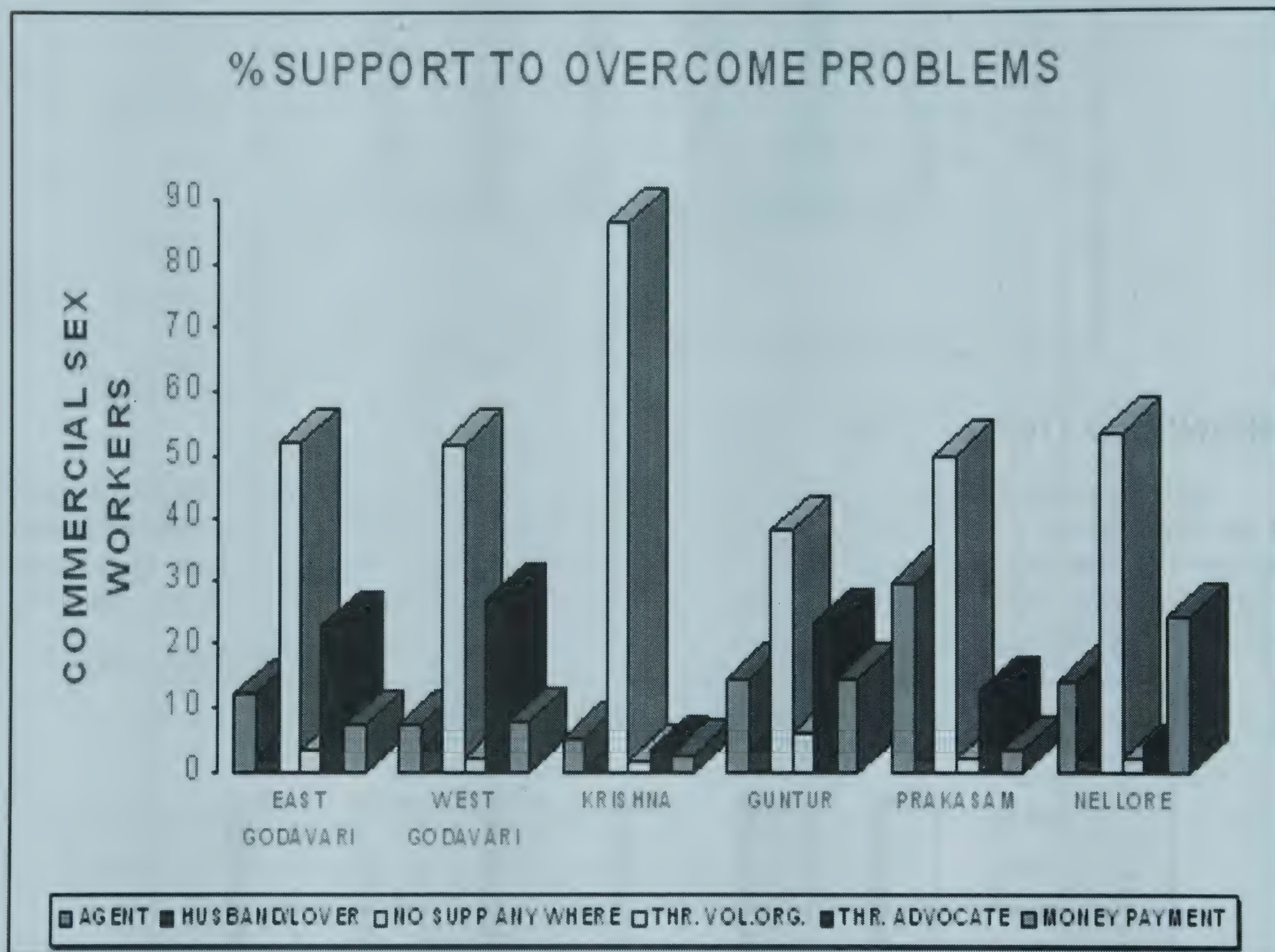
MEANS TO OVER COME PROBLEMS:

With regard to the means adopted by the CSWs to overcome the problems, 48.13%(across all the districts) ran away from the place, 36.23% (significant number in all the districts) made payments to the police and 13.97% continued irrespective of the problems. There were some respondents who faced a combination of the problems and had adopted the suitable means to over come the problem. (Table No. 33)



SUPPORT SYSTEMS:

A majority i.e. 53.8%(with a significant number across the districts) of the CSWs did not receive any support during the times of crises. Amongst those who did receive some support was from the agents 12.8%, legal system 17.5% and through payment of money 10.7%.

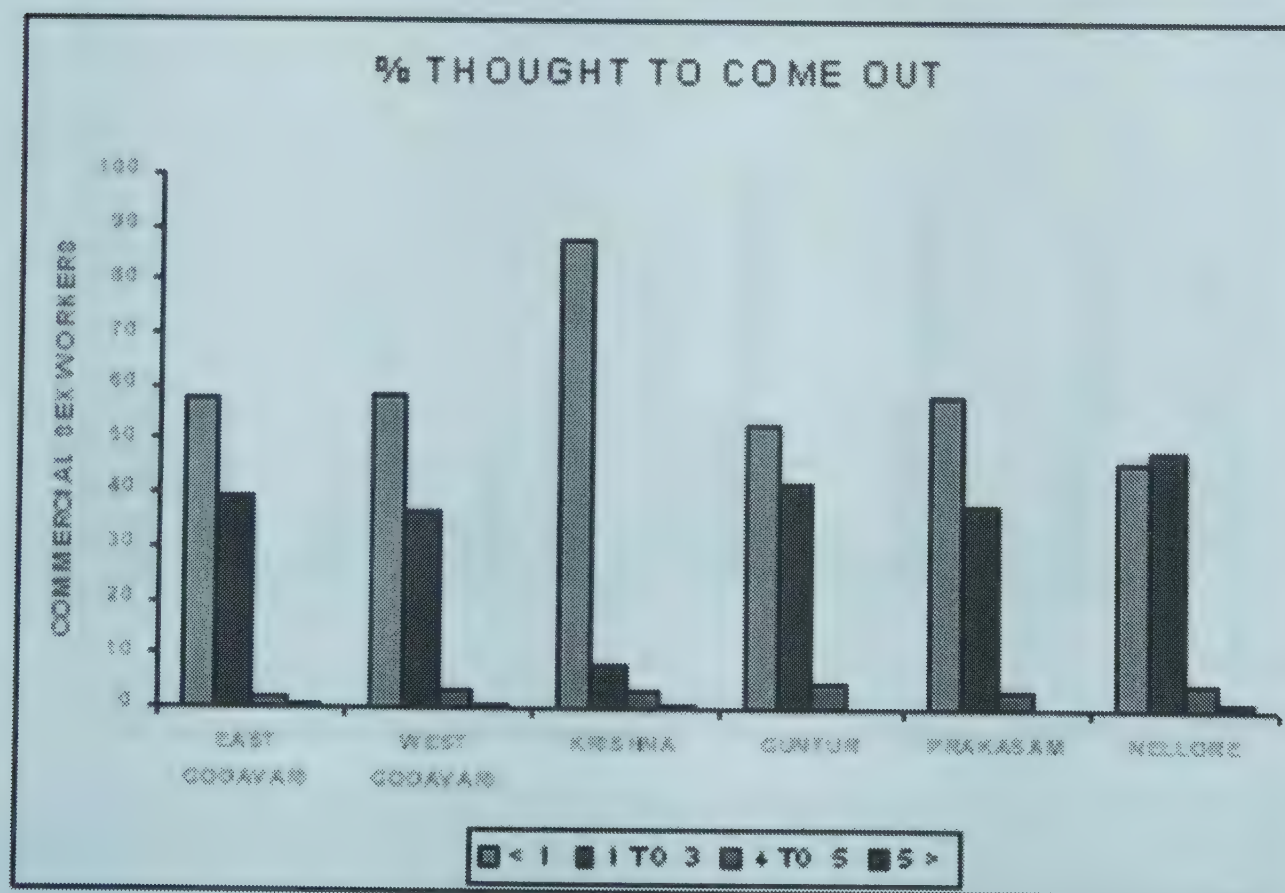
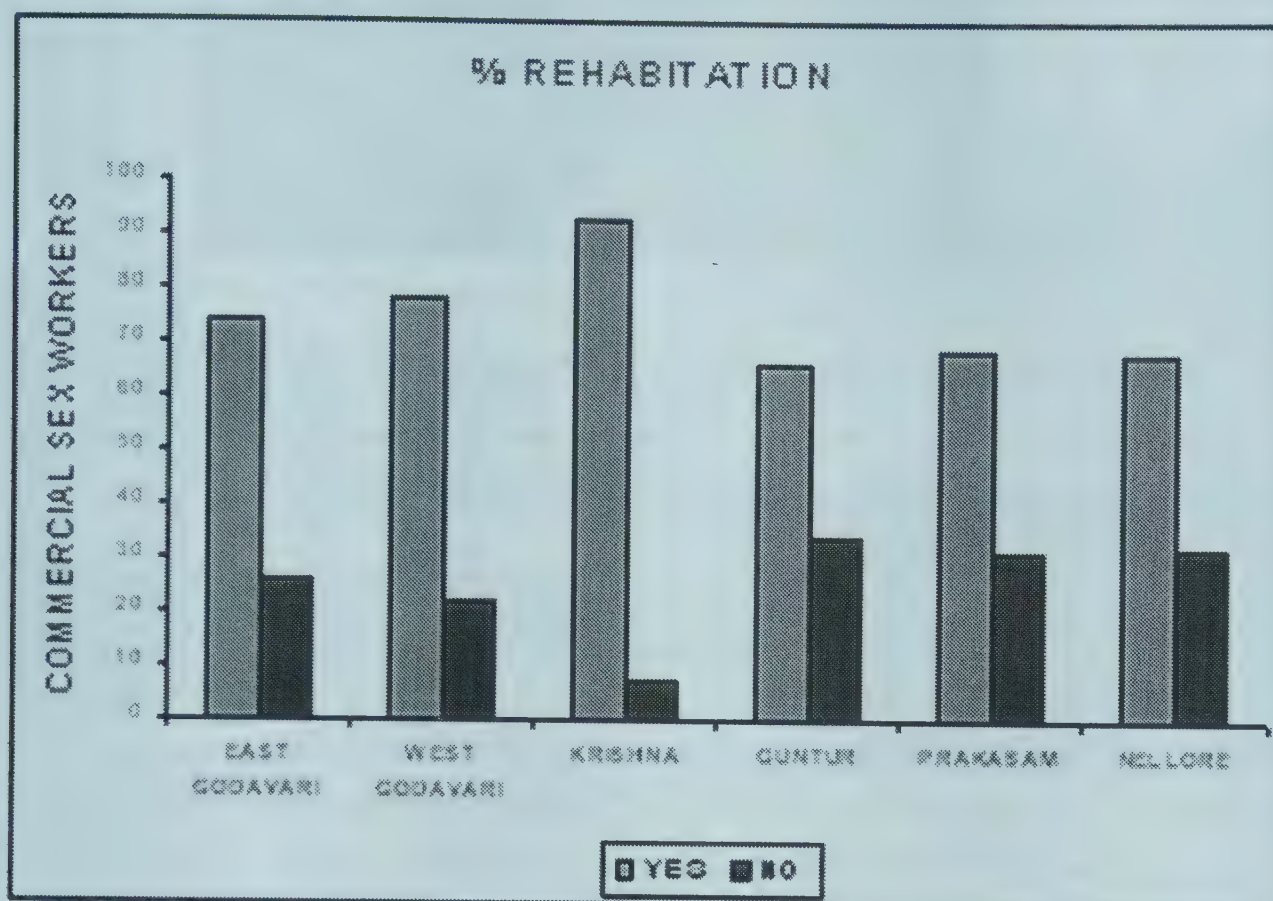


Name : **Sudha** Age : **24 Years**
 Town/Area : **Gudivada** Caste : **Baliya**
 Native Place : **Ongole** Marital Status: **Not Married**

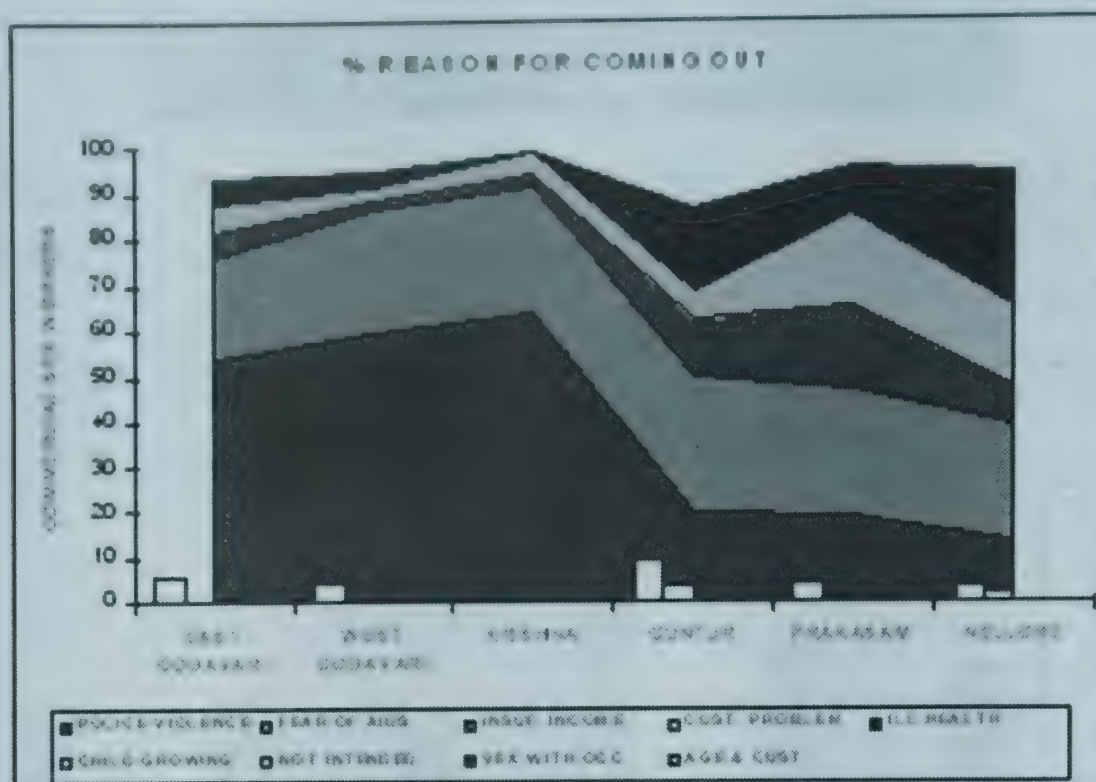
The native place of Sudha is Ongole. She is engaged in the profession of sex for the last five years. She is not married. A person living in the limits of her house has promised to provide work to her due to financial troubles she entered into sex trade that too on contract basis. So far she has not had any problem with anybody other than the police. She is determined to disengage herself from this profession after one or two years if circumstances permit her.

REHABILITATION

Rehabilitation of Commercial Sex Workers is an issue that requires careful handling. Any rehabilitation programme should aim at both social and economic rehabilitation of the sex worker and also should aim at providing a life free of stigma and isolation.



It is interesting to note that 74.08% of the CSWs with large number of them from East & West Godavari and Krishna Districts are opting to come out of the profession. They experienced the feeling of leaving the profession especially in the early years of entry into the profession i.e., 1-3 years amongst the reasons cited for coming out are that 41.15% experienced police violence, 26.51% feared contracting AIDs and 10.26% suffered ill-health. These reasons/problems were more or less experienced by the CSWs in all the districts (Since the respondents gave more than one reason the total exceeds the number 1483) (Table NO. 34A & 34B)



REASONS FOR NOT COMING OUT OF THE OCCUPATION:

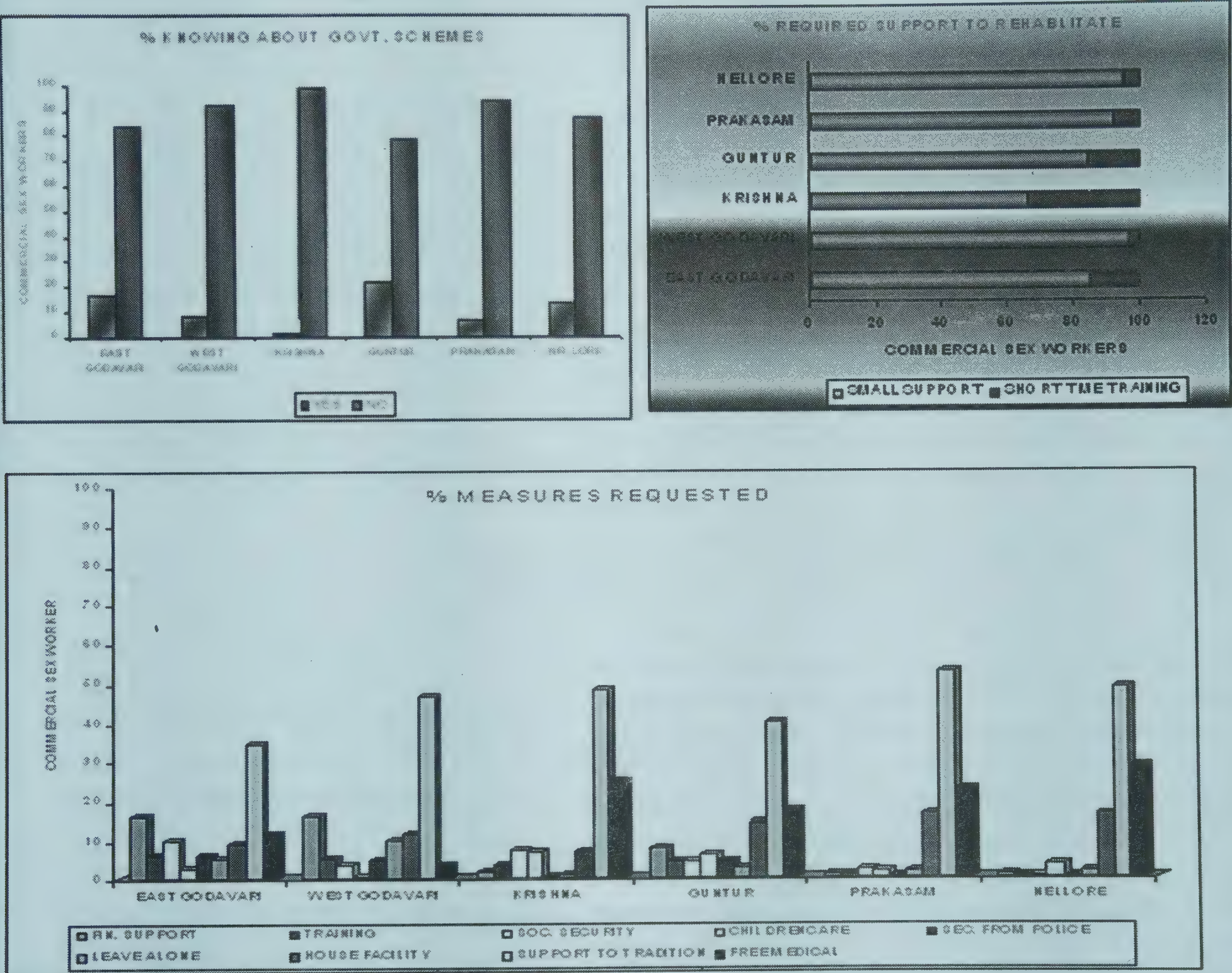
The reasons that kept the CSWs tied to their profession were predominantly, lack of support system in the society, family, unrest and economic problems. A 41.82% of the CSWs (with significant number in all the districts) experienced lack of support, and 26.95% expressed family problems and economic adversity as the reason for not coming out of the occupation. About 10.43% cited lack of vocational skills as the reason for continuing in the occupation (since the respondents gave more than one response the total exceeds- 1483) (Table No. 34A, 34B, 34C)



In Mangalagiri, approximately around three years back police raided the sex workers community and demolished their thatched houses. This human rights issue was considered to be part of a rehabilitation package by the social welfare department as per the statement of the district authorities. A local advocate filed public interest litigation against district authorities and sort release of resources for reconstructing their houses and rehabilitating them. The government paid @ Rs. 5000/- per family and left the responsibility for themselves. The sanctioned amount is spent on the broker's, mediators and for bribing officials. Without even providing training they were supplied dilapidated sewing machines for rehabilitation. Now, these machines are sold off and the community is back in profession.

KNOWING GOVT. SCHEMES:

Findings revealed that 87.41% of the CSWs, with a large number in all the districts had absolutely no awareness about the govt. Schemes for rehabilitation of the CSWs. Amongst the measures sought by them to get rehabilitated, 42.93% sought support for setting up trades while 16.8% sought free Medical Aid. Among the others 11.9% expressed the need for Home facility and 8.7% expressed the need for financial support. Since the respondents requested a combination of services the total exceeds to 3871. (Table No. 35 & 35 A)



In the context, it is apt to quote Dr. Mukhopadhyay from Delhi school of social work, University of Delhi who argued that prostitution may be caused by interplay of various factors. According to him it has to be viewed as a developmental problem and cannot be looked at in isolation as an economic or a social problem. He adds that noting much can be done unless the society's attitude towards the CSW's is changed to that of a sympathetic and liberal one.

There is need for strong networking of the Government & NGO's for effective rehabilitation of the CSW's. Otherwise, their return to normalcy will become an endless journey like the following case which was noticed by the investigators.

CULTURAL TRADITIONS:

The traditional practice of dedication of girls to Gods and Goddesses in temples has been in existence for ages. As these norms gave social sanction of feudal societies, prostitution as a system became institutionalized. Though barred in practice, various reports indicate that this dedication continues on a diminished scale such as the Jogini, Devadasi and Basavi system in Orissa, A.P., Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Thus, a regular sexual abuse of young girls as temple prostitutes has been a way of obtaining religious merit right from the ancient times. Historically, the 'Devadasis' of 'Joginis' served a God to which they were ritually 'married', by dancing and singing in that God's temple.

Many surveys conducted in Maharashtra have claimed that 50 percent of commercial sex workers began their career as Devadasis. Girls from Devadasi system have been estimated to account for 20 percent of the total girls in prostitution. In Karnataka, the Devadasi girls are from lower castes and poor areas of the state and they are lured to Bombay and Goa. (Sexual Abuse of Children in Goa, NCW, 1997)

Devadasis are caught in the same two-pronged mechanisms of oppression, squeezing first their families and then the daughters within those families, "writes Helen Chernikoff, UNICEF. According to her 95 percent of the girls who become devadasis are born into impoverished scheduled caste families who might depend on the income generated by prostitution. A family with no sons might force a daughter to become a devadasi to request a son, or to prevent from marrying and draining family resources with her need for dowry.

It cannot be denied that more than religious devotion it is the economic considerations that are paramount in most of the families decision to push a daughter into prostitution via the devadasi dedication ceremony.

In this study, A.Devi aged 18 years, the eldest daughter of the family. Prostitution is their traditional profession. Her mother elaborate arrangements and

PEDDAPAPA, Peddapuram

She is a beautiful girl with wide eyes and enchating smiles. Unfortunately she was born in Kalavantulu Caste. While she was studying 8th class, her sister's husband introduced her to a drama troop. Innocently she accepted to be the singer in the group and started travelling with them. She learned dancing. She became an asset to the group. She is taken to major villages in the coastal districts where the troop perform dramas. Then invariably she is forced to sleep with the host after the programme is over. In the beginning she gave in for the desire of the host, seeing his courtesies and richness. But she realised that it is only a temporary.

She has changed many hands and ultimately she realised that she is used and she lost her future and dream of her marriage. Only solace for her is that she earn Rs. 4,000/- per month average which includes a share from drama collection and tips she receives from the customer host. She felt her life is happy and she enjoys varieties of people. Now she realise and tell us sobbingly that she is ill and her future is dark. She wants to marry some one but none is prepared. She wants to have children but she is afraid of their future. She thinks her future is going to be much darker and realised that, now she innocently walked into theatre group and consummated by landlords one after the another.

made her enter into the profession. Many youth of the village competed with each other to have her. She continued as a "Keep" for a Vysya boy who offered her adequate cash. Later she started her own business of prostitution. She earned sufficiently and purchased a house. She plans to come out of the profession for the sake of her children.

In this study it was interesting to note that many of the CSW's belonged to the Dommara and Kalavanthula Caste. The Dommara is a Nomadic Tribe Community. This caste girls came from socially and economically backward families. Dommara Community initiate all their first-born girls into prostitution at puberty. It is rampant in Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

Kalavanthulu and Bogamvally is another caste based prostitution. It is a sub-caste among studras, it means enjoyment. It is still rampant in coastal Andhra region - Vijayanagaram, Peddapuram, Pittapuram, Rajahmundry and Kakinada.

It is astonishing as to how these systems / inhuman crimes are still existing under the garb of tradition and superstition. Besides these socio-religiously sanctioned prostitution there are several other types of prostitution.

In cities prostitution is highly organised. There are different kinds of prostitutes. The escort girls and call girls have greater degree of control over their earnings and greater social mobility. They get their clients who are generally top executives, and business men in the hotels. They are able to earn high income without having to take many clients.



KAMALA, Tadepalligudem

She is aged 27 years and born in Dommara Caste and lives in Tadepalligudem. Dommari is a caste who practices prostitution as a caste profession. Kamala grown up as a child with lots of play and freedom of a child. She never went to school. She is unaware of her mother's profession. She attained puberty at the age of 12 years (perhaps she doesn't know the real age). Then her mother curbed her movements of play and started dressing her like a woman. She was exhibited often to the strange men. Her mother continues the profession of prostitution. She takes care very much about her two daughters who are her hopes to continue business. Kamala attracted to her personality a kapu middle aged man paid Rs. 15,000/- in installments and took her to Rajahmundry and kept her as his mistress. While she lived as mistress of kapu man, he encouraged her to earn some more money by providing sex service to a selected few brought by him. She was in Rajahmundry for 4 years. The kapu man brought her back home and left her with her mother. Kapu is a businessman and visits her once in a month. Her mother now stopped the profession and maintained Kamala and her sister in the profession but for selected clients. Kamala is a careful girl, owns a house and she demonstrated the city life style. Therefore she is in great demand but she is very choosy. She told us that she is very happy and doesn't want to leave the profession. Kamala is the rare example but still such people are there.

Name: Kondamma, Broker

Village: Mangalagiri Caste: Dommari

In his family nobody is educated and employed except one. Educated persons are on increase recent times in his caste. No employment opportunities are available to the educated youth even in his caste also. The educated youth are confronting to seek any avocation but it is not easy to get a job. They revert back to their traditional profession of broker. This type of bad taste of affairs still exist in his caste.

Ladies dominate the males in the families of Dommari caste since they are bread winners. The gents revert to drinking and accustom to all sorts of vices including LSD/Opium/Ganja.

Their children are living with them jointly and they are prone to be under the influence of their fathers. But the girls who decide to join the sex trade on their own without obtaining prior permission from the elders will be punished severely.

The sex workers in many cases are in debts due to the cruel actions of the police and they are forced to continue in the same profession.

Observing family planning practices is against the dictums of their caste. Hence there is no surprise that is each couple is having six or seven children.

Either fortunate or unfortunate the progeny of female children dominate in his caste.

There is every need to take up rehabilitation programmes to divert the women from prostitution to lead decent life.

Name: A. Guramma Age : 40 years

Residence: Guntur Caste: Dommari

Guravamma is continuing in sex trade for the last 15 years. She is sharing life with a Muslim. She is living in her own house along with her family members jointly. All the family members are well aware of her profession. Presently, she is thinking to form a Mahila Sangham and take up welfare measures which will benefit the women of Dommari Caste. The reasons which prompt the women large numbers of Dommari caste to join the profession of prostitution are analysed as under:

1. Male persons will not work or engaged in any avocation in dommari caste. Naturally the progeny of male children will be less. Hence they act protectors to the family. Previously it is said that infanticide is practised when a male child is born.
2. The parents will allow one or two girls of the family to join in sex trade to earn money for the needs of the entire family.
3. Earning and domination in the family rests with women only.
4. Women of dommari caste used to join in the profession of prostitution in large number due to the then social reasons prevailing.
5. The female children of this caste are not aware of their fathers. Alternately the coin of rupee is shown as their father. Many women in the trade opt to come out if any one of their caste organisations offer financial help. The expressed agony against the harassment of police and rowdies.
6. Sale of girls before their marriage..... to upper caste people still exists in this caste and many families practising even today.
7.traditional barriers still exist. If trespassed the punishments will be harsh and uncivilised.
8. Many women of their caste are afflicted with dreadful diseases like HIV/AIDS/STDs/Cancer etc. and are dying for lack of proper care, hospitalisation and treatment. The other women look at them fear and pain helplessly.

Part-IV



Case Studies

The following is an interview of three Child Sex Workers at Mandapeta (East Godavari Dist.) by Dr. Abhijit Das Gupta, Gopala Krishna Murthy and Ram Mohan during the initiation of the study.

Q: What are your names?

A: x,y,z (they gave their names but not mentioned as they desired).

Q: How did you enter into the occupation?

A: We entered on our own as we kept passing by the street for labour work.

Q: What made you to come into the profession?

A: (One girl answered) my father is aducted to alcohol he is a truck driver he visits the house once in a month and on the day he returns he demands money from my mother to get back to the truck. He never care about our welfare, the least of it the family maintenance. I have studied upto 7th Standard and started looking for some labour work. Hither to there was very high potential of labour in this area in agricultural fields now we are replaced by machines and there is no scope for earning sufficient income for the day. We tried in poultry form ahead of this place where we work as manual labourers for a few days. There were some girls engaged for

collection of eggs we also sought the possibility to work but we were demanded to Deposit for Rs. 500/- towards the risk of theft. Where do we get this money? How do I maintain the family of two sisters, a younger brother and a sick mother. We discussed with the lady here and she advised not enter the profession but she assured that this might give money and also spoils the future. We insisted on being provided an opportunity to earn during the day between 9 'o' clock in the morning and 5 'o' clock in the evening.

(We are motionless and stunned at the way the girls have answered without any inhibition and kept silent for a while)

Q: How did you get this idea?

A: It is the circumstances and our observation during our labour work at the poultry. I have no capital, no support from any quarter, there is "no other option" my body is the only possible capital to maintain the family. I'm investing it and earning Rs. 150/- per day which is able to get treatment to my mother and allow my siblings to go to school.

Q: Is this known to your mother?

A: Yes, she accepted it and I'm sure my father also is aware of the situation.

This raises quite a number of questions

with regard to the dominant model of development that is being perceived which has no space for labour potential. She is willing to come out of the occupation where she can earn better if not, the same. It was Tadepalligudem near the railway station where a large number of Dommarava houses are situated. A team of NGO's alongwith Dr. Abhijit Das Gupta and Gopalakrishna Murthy went there to talk to some of the sex workers. The following is the interaction with a women by name Saritha (not the original name).

Q: Where from are you?

A: I'm from Rajahmundry.

Q: Why did you enter the profession?

A: I'm deserted by my husband who married another girl and my parents are not in a position to support themselves. They were fruit merchants my brother's do not look after my parents. I'm trained in tailoring. But, the income earned in tailoring will not be sufficient to maintain the family and pay rent for the house. So, I'm advised by a local lady to visit this place and earn the requirements. I come here for 5 to 10 days a month in two or three spells and earn the required amount of Rs. 1500 to 2000/- which is sufficient to maintain the family.

Q: Do you have children?

A: Yes, I have two children. They are going to elementary school.

Q: Do they know where you go?

A: No, since their grand parents are there they do not worry about me.

Q: Is this known to your parents?

A: Yes, they realised but do not make it explicit.

Q: Do you also go else where?

A: No, this is a known place to me, they protect me from all kinds troubles.

Q: What is the financial arrangement?

A: I have to pay Rs. 100/- towards these expenses inclusive of food.

Q: You are young what do you think about your future?

A: I'm looking for some support which can provide me the necessary income to leave this profession.

Q: Have you not tried other possibilities?

A: What other possibilities are there? If I go for domestic work it will be shameful as I have lived better in the same place. If I approach for some employment in the private sector I'm not educated enough. I know I look better. I'm convinced of the advise by neighbourers who are also engaged in the same process.

Q: How many of you come from your place?

A: I do not completely know but almost every second house sends a girl either to Tadepalligudem or Mandapeta to earn the deficit for maintaining the family. Because, for us in the lower middle class family we have "no other option" to earn.

This is a clear case of soft trafficking as a result of changing economic scenerio.



Name : Subbamma
Age : 35 years
Town Name : Mangalagiri
Caste : Dommari
Native Place : Mangalagiri
Marital Status : Celebrated

Subbamma entered into sex trade twenty years back as the profession of her caste is the same. Four out of six of her sisters are continuing in the profession. She came to Mangalagiri on contract basis twelve days back with an monthly income of Rs. 3,000/-. She is tolerating the troubles from police and customers and yet continuing in the profession.

Name : Vyjayanthi
(Dhanalakshmi)
Town Name : Godugupalem - Ongole
Age : 30 years
Residence : Gandhinagar, Ongole
Native Place : Kadiri,
Anantapur District
Marriage : Unmarried
Caste : Hindu

Vyjayanthi has been in the sex trade for the past nine years. Her entry is not clearly known. However, she practicing the profession with the acceptance of her mother and the family. She is working a secret call girl in Ongole. She is taken a house on rent in a residential locality, unnoticed by the neighbourhood. She is earning from this profession a sum ranging from Rs. 4000/- to Rs. 5000/- per month. There are some problems from the brokers and still she is not yet thinking of disengaging from this profession.

Name : Hymavathi
Town Name : Ongole
Age : 40 years
Residence : Ongole
Native Place : Ongole
Marriage : Celebrated
Children : one daughter & one son
Caste : Naidu

Hymavathi is continuing in sex trade from the last 20 years. Her husband has expired. She preferred sex work for just living. Now she has become aged and not fit for prostitution, she is maintaining a brothel house as a owner with four girls and her share of income is 50/- to their earnings. She pays herself the tippings to the police and she spends sufficient amount as the police are accustomed to file false cases against her girls. Even then, there is no idea to disengage herself from the brothel house.

Her daughter is putup in her sister's house and she is unaware of the activities her mother is carrington. Her son is living with her and he is aware of the activities of his mother.

Name : A. Sarada (Sujatha)
Town Name : Gudivada
Age : 29 years
Town/Area : Patimeeda Dibba

The native place of Sujatha is Khammam and she is continuing in the sex profession for the last 3 years. She is married and got 3 children. She involved in the profession of prostitution and caste basis. Her family is a joint one and with the active co-operation of her husband she is continuing in this profession. She is facing troubles from the police only. She earning Rs. 100/- per day on sex trade on a rented house in the same locality.

Name : Rajeswaramma
Age : 36 years
Town/Area : Chilakaluripeta

Rajeswaramma's daughter left the house leaving her children with her mother. Rajeswaramma entered sex trade due to financial troubles to brought up her grand children. Her neighbours helped her to join the sex profession. Her husband is a rickshaw puller and his earnings are not sufficient to meet the needs of the family. She is continuing in the profession in her own house. She is earning a sum of Rs. 90/- to 100/- on an average daily.

Name : Savithri
Age : 45 years
Town/Area : Gudivada
Native Place : Guntur

Her native place is Guntur. She is continuing in sex profession for the last 20 years. She visits Goa, Hyderabad, Mumbai professionally to attract customers although she is unmarried she

And who were got two children left with her mother to brought them up educationally. She is continuing in the profession and her own and income from it is encouraging. She is encountering troubles from police and brokers.

Name : Durga
Age : 33 years
Town/Area : Chilakaluripeta

Her native place is Vinukonda, for the last five years she is in the profession. Her husband is a drinker and dependent on her earnings. He will not do any work. They have got one daughter. Their burden fell on her shoulders and to take care of their needs. She is involved

in the profession, recently owner taken 50% of her earnings and the balances are utilised by her. Her daughter is admitted in HELP Children Home and staying in their school from the last two years. She opts to come out from the profession but could not do so due to economic reasons. A police constable is keeping her, even then, she continues in the profession. She pays her earnings to him and continue to abide his harassment.

Name : Sumathi
Age : 24 years
Present : Chirala
Marriage : Married
Native : Warangal
Children : One Daughter
Caste : S.C.

Sumathi has entered in the profession one and half year back. Her husband is accused in the murder case of his first wife. Keeping the information is secret. Sumathi is married with him at age of 18th year. He began to tease her mentally and physically, moreover, he is having illicit contact with another women. He used to bring her to their house. All factors culminated to desert her from her husbands' house. She came to her parents house who persuaded her to stay with them. Our daughter is residing with my mother in their house. One known woman told me finally she sold me away for Rs. 20,000/- at Ongole. She has stayed at Ongole one year and afterwards left to Charlie to work on contract basis. Presently she is involved in the profession on her own. Although she is feeling to come out from the profession conditions are not favourable to leave.

Name : Kumari
Age : 35 years
Native Place : Mangalagiri
Marriage : Celebrated
Children : Four
Caste : Dommari

Kumari has entered in the profession 20 years back. She belongs to Dommari caste and involved in this traditional profession. Her children are also residing with her. She is continuing in this profession on her own. Her daily earnings ranges from Rs. 150/- to Rs. 200/-. Police harassments and threatnings are on the increase.

Name : Sarojini (Umadevi)
Age : 30 years
Town/Area : Ongole
Caste : Naidu

Sarojini's native place is Rajahmundry. She is continuing in the profession from the last 10 years. She is married but her husband is a drunkard and reating all sorts of troubles. He depends only on her earnings and yet reats with nuisance. Two of her children are studying in HELP Children home and put up in the hostel. She entered in the profession with the help of neighbours. She is working on the contract basis under living with the broker. Two other girls have joined her and all of them have involved in sex trade. Police harassments is on increase and she cannot leave this profession due to economic reasons.

Name : Lalitha
Age : 26 years
Residence : Ongole
Nativeplace : Tadepalligudem
Marriage : Celebrated
Children : Two (1 + 1)

She entered into this profession two years back disgusted with the cruelty of her husband she entered this profession with the help of neighbouring women. Her children are leaving with their grand parents. The other family members are aware of her profession. She earning about Rs. 4000/- monthly basis. Roughly she is earning Rs. 250/- to 300/- per day and she is sending earnings to her parents.

Police teasing continuing and she is more interested on the future and will being of her children.

Name : Uma (A Sukanya)
Age : 30 years
Town/Area : Chilakaluripeta

Her native place is Rajahmundry and she is involved in the sex work for the last 12 years. She married at a young and having two children. She is separated from her husband as the orderly putup.

By him become unfearable. She entered into the profession on her own to broughtup her children. Her children are studying in HELP child home and put in hostel. She is opting to come out hteprofession and the prevailing conditions are not permitting her todo so.

Name : A Rani
Age : 30 years
Town/Area : Gudivada
Marriage : Unmarried

Her native place is Gudivada. She is continuing in the field for last 15 years due to traditional profession. She is having four children all are living with her. She visited Goa, Peddapuram, and Hyderabad on her profession and stayed there for some time. Police harassments on the increase and she is not opting to come from this profession due to financial reasons.

Name : Chinnarani
Age : 35 years
Town : Chilakaluripeta
Caste : Dommari

She is continuing as a dancer and sex worker for the last 20 years. She is married and got two daughters. She is engaged in prostitution, as it is her traditional profession. All are living together. She is continuing the profession on her own son. She is facing enormous troubles through the goondas, police are often although their tips are paid to them regularly each dance program is paid not more than Rs. 300/-. Old age is not co-operating to dance and yet the youth are pressing to dance vulgarly and incidentally. Police have prohibited the dance and if any program is arranged it is only secretly inviting police harassment and arrests.

Name : Ch. Jyothi
Age : 18 years
Town/Area : Gudivada

Her native place is Vijayawada. She is in the profession from the last 4 years. She loved a person who dumped her. She entered into sex work as last resort with the help of neighbours. She is unmarried. Her earnings are shared between her and the owner 50:50 basis. Women of this type may go out on contract basis anyhow she left for Mumbai,

Goa, Chennai and Guntur on her profession. She encountered troubles with the owners of brothel house. If any loan is provided to her on self employment scheme. She will come out from the degraded profession to live honorable.

Name : Lakshmi (Sridevi)
Age : 29 years
Town/Area : Chilakuripeta
Caste : Dommari

Lakshmi is working as a sex worker for the last 10 years. It is her professional trade and she continues to involve in it. She is married and got two children. Her native place is chilakuripeta. Her husband is a drunker and dependent on her earnings. He began to beat her indiscriminately for money. Due to unbearable cruelty she separated from her husband and living in a neighbourhood house. She earn Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/- per day. Her children are living with their grandmother. She is contemplating to leave the profession once for all but couldn't do so due to financial constraints. She aware of the harassment from the police and local goondas. Disgusted, she prefers to go out if some financial assistance/ credit is offered to start some pretty business to lead a decent life.

Name : Samrajyam
Age : 36 years
Town/Area : Chilakaluripeta
Caste : Muslim

At present she is elected as a Municipal Counsellor.

She is dancer for the last 20 years and working as a sex worker when time permits her. She married a dancer working along with her and got two children. The conditions of the children are quite good. She is facing some problems as a dancer from the police. The dancing profession is losing its glamour due to TV and media.



Interventions

WORKSHOP ON TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ANDHRA PRADESH

A workshop on 'Trafficking of Women and Children' was held on 01 Feb, 2001 at the Training Center of HELP located at Machavaram in Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh.

The workshop was organized by HELP & Academy of Gandhian Studies, Hyderabad with the collaboration of network of NGOs. Called NATSAP (Network Against Trafficking & Sexual exploitation in Andhra Pradesh)

Mr.R.Suneel Kumar, SARDS has facilitated the morning session. Mr.Ram Mohan, HELP welcomed the participants and requested the participants to introduce themselves in order to have a familiarization with each other.

Dr.Uma Garu gave a brief note about the background and concern of the workshop and requested the participants to share the individual experiences of each participant in the area of Trafficking of Women and Children.

After thorough in-depth discussions, the floor has unanimously agreed upon the following:

- Trafficking consists of all acts involved in the procurement, Transportation, forced movement by a deceptive and illegal means.
- Trafficking is an illegal and criminal nexus through sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Many women of various sectors are being entered into sex trade and susceptible for trafficking.

- * Fisher Folk
- * Tribals
- * Dalits
- * Tobacco Women & Girl Child workers
- * Migrant Labourers
- * Domestic Servants
- * Weavers
- * Traditional sex workers (Dombara and others)
- * Rural Artisans
- * Stress labourer, Homeless etc.

- Incidents of various forms of violence against women (including rape) eventually lead to women and children ending up in prostitution.

- The following are the identified means of Trafficking.

- * Kidnapping
- * Promises for better career and job
- * Fake Marriages
- * Forced Marriages
- * Selling of girls / Women
- * Begging
- * Homelessness etc.

- The entire group has felt the need for establishing a platform of NGOs to address the large issue like trafficking in Andhra Pradesh.

- Network is very much essential for taking up Advocacy and Lobbying initiative for legal reform and remedial.
- The group felt that the following intervention strategies are to be adopted to successfully address the issue of trafficking in AP.

i) **Prevention Strategies:**

- * Awareness Promotion,
- * Girl Child Education,
- * Care and Support of children of sex workers,
- * Social consciousness building,
- * Residential School of Children at risk,
- * Community Mobilization,
- * Strengthening family resource base.

ii) **Protection and Assistance Strategy:**

- * Comprehensive health programme,
- * Care & Support for victimized & abused women & girls,
- * Medical Support,
- * Protection Social Systems.

iii) **Reintegration and Repatriation Strategy:**

- * VTC,
- * IG,
- * Market linkages,
- * Sexuality of Males,
- * Community Counseling.

iv) **Advocacy & Lobbying strategies:**

- * Legal reforms,
- * Legal remedies,

- * Law enforcement,
- * Voting Right.

v) **Other Development Strategies:**

- * Identity Cards,
- * Ration Cards,
- * Housing sites and Housing,
- * Space in the Govt. Welfare & Development programmes etc.

vi) **Research & Study Strategies:**

- * Study on Trafficking,
- * Vulnerable packets,
- * Affected groups etc.

Ms. Amitha Joseph from USAID has joined the workshop in the evening session. Ms. Amitha Joseph introduced herself and requested the participants to share the profile of each NGO in the area of Trafficking and Empowerment of the vulnerable groups. Participants introduced themselves about their work and experiences.

Mr. Suneel Kumar presented the common consensus of the group on Trafficking that have evolved in the morning session.

Mr. Gopalakrishna Murthy, of AGS has briefly explained the background and priorities of the Network in order to prevent the Trafficking of Women and Children in Andhra Pradesh.

Ms. Amitha Joseph informed the group about the U.S. resolution on Trafficking and forces contributing to Trafficking and who are the most exploited in this situation.

She stressed the need for a network and Community participation in preventing

Trafficking. She has emphasized the need for promoting Community Based Organizations of the affected groups to address the issue of Trafficking.

The group further discussed on role of a network in this context and how to strengthen the network efforts. Group has felt that the following focused areas to be taken up in AP through the network.

- * Sex with the child
- * Occupational Migration
- * Displacement
- * Vulnerable areas / Risk areas

The outcome of the Workshop:

There was a common agreement that the network approach would give ample scope and opportunities to work sufficiently throughout the state by establishing contacts with existing NGOs and other networks in order to address the issue of Trafficking on wider level.

The network shall focus on developing and strengthening of CBOs with affected Communities for bringing them to the negotiable status to advocate and lobby their rights.

Network should work for the prevention of Trafficking of Women and Children in A.P. and should strategically concentrate on supply areas and pockets. Network should be more proactive and should keep in touch with other networks and pay more attention of creating awareness on this issue by using popular electronic media.

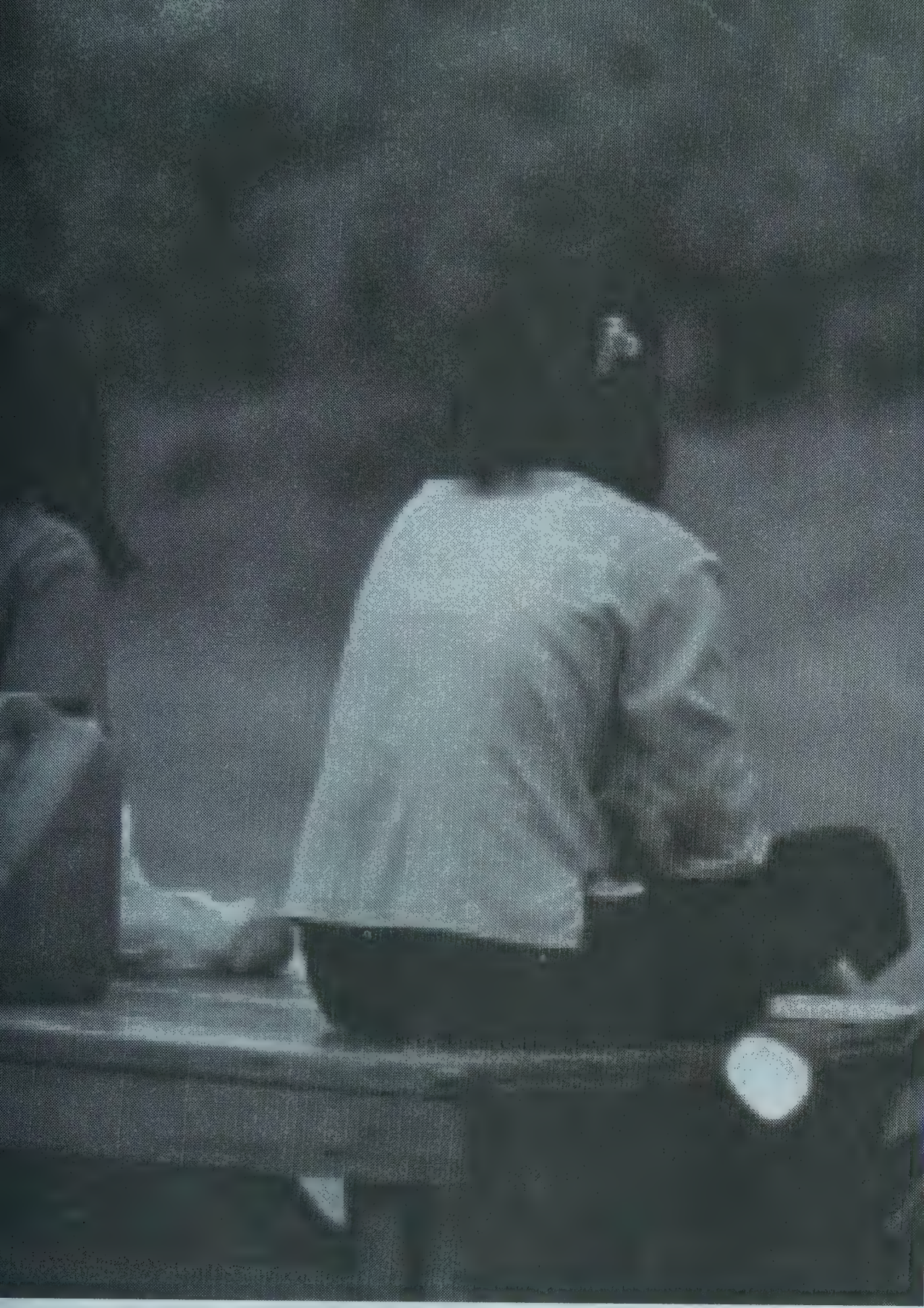
It was also unanimously resolved to develop long-term partnership between the

Network and USAID to work together for preventing Trafficking in AP.

The following core team has been nominated to develop proposals and strategic plan of action for preventing Trafficking in Andhra Pradesh.

- Mr.Ram Mohan - HELP
Sex Workers & their Children
- Mr.R.Suneel Kumar - SARDS
Tobacco Industry
- Mr.Durgesh Prasad - SRAVANTHI
Fisher Folk Communities
- Mr.Rama Krishna - RISE
Weaving Communities
- Mr.Trinath Rao
Tribal Communities
- Mr.Suresh - AFD
Dalit Communities
- Miss.Sumithra - ANKURAM
Domestic Servants
- Dr. David Son Solomon- SHADOWS
Health Care
- Mr. Gopalakrishna Murthy - AGS
Convener of Network
- Dr. V. Uma
Advisor





Conclusion

We wish to conclude by stating that this is the beginning of a long drawn process. It is imparative from the study that the vulnerable sections of the society particularly dalits have been subjected to dual suffering i.e., from the point of view of their caste based suffering and on the other hand the profession being adopted to eke their livelihood. In the present context of market economy and the globalisation process intervention has to be in an integrated approach instead of a tubular mode. The network firmly belives that an integrated effort has to be made at the entry point to stop further trafficking in to sex work.

Apart from that reintegration and rehabilitation are also very important to be discussed and prepared. The study had determined the resolve of the network to undertake necessary initiative for mobilisation and organisation of strengths and resources, participation of all the stake holders, strengthening of community based organisations towards the betterment of their lives. We conclude by repeating that this beginning will be a long enduring process.

Annexures

| | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| Annexure | I | Tables |
| Annexure | II | Tools of Date Collection |
| Annexure | III | Training Report |
| Annexure | IV | List of Investigators & Facilitators |
| Annexure | V | List of Members in the Network |

ANNEXURE - I

AGE TABLE NO. 1

| S.No. | DISTRICT | < - 18 YRS | | | 18 - 25 | 25-35 | 35-45 | 45 > | TOTAL | | | | |
|-------|---------------|------------|-------|-----|---------|-------|-------|------|-------|----|------|------|--------|
| 01. | EAST GODAVARI | 23 | 5.11 | 208 | 46.22 | 181 | 40.22 | 33 | 7.33 | 5 | 1.11 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 02. | WEST GODAVARI | 14 | 3.85 | 145 | 39.84 | 149 | 40.93 | 44 | 12.09 | 12 | 3.30 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 03. | KRISHNA | 14 | 5.41 | 129 | 49.81 | 101 | 39.00 | 9 | 3.47 | 6 | 2.32 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 04. | GUNTUR | 26 | 6.28 | 139 | 33.57 | 199 | 48.07 | 41 | 9.90 | 9 | 2.17 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 05. | PRAKASAM | 5 | 2.42 | 79 | 38.16 | 93 | 44.93 | 21 | 10.14 | 9 | 4.35 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 06. | NELLORE | 33 | 10.71 | 113 | 36.69 | 124 | 40.26 | 25 | 8.12 | 13 | 4.22 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 115 | 5.74 | 813 | 40.61 | 847 | 42.31 | 173 | 8.64 | 54 | 2.70 | 2002 | 100.00 |

EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 2

| S.No. | DISTRICT | Illiterate | Neo literate | Primary | Secondary | High School | Inter mediate | Degree | Above Degree | Total | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|--------------|---------|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------|--------------|-------|------|----|------|---|------|------|--------|
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 262 | 58.22 | 78 | 17.33 | 52 | 11.56 | 27 | 6.00 | 28 | 6.22 | 3 | 0.67 | 0 | 0.00 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 225 | 61.81 | 66 | 18.13 | 43 | 11.81 | 12 | 3.30 | 14 | 3.85 | 2 | 0.55 | 1 | 0.27 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 170 | 65.64 | 50 | 19.31 | 24 | 9.27 | 11 | 4.25 | 4 | 1.54 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 268 | 64.73 | 100 | 24.15 | 30 | 7.25 | 7 | 1.69 | 7 | 1.69 | 2 | 0.48 | 0 | 0.00 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 132 | 63.77 | 42 | 20.29 | 19 | 9.18 | 6 | 2.90 | 7 | 3.38 | 1 | 0.48 | 0 | 0.00 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 166 | 53.90 | 96 | 31.17 | 37 | 12.01 | 5 | 1.62 | 2 | 0.65 | 2 | 0.65 | 0 | 0.00 | 308 | 100.00 |
| Total ==> | | 1223 | 61.09 | 432 | 21.58 | 205 | 10.24 | 68 | 3.40 | 62 | 3.10 | 10 | 0.50 | 1 | 0.05 | 2002 | 100.00 |

CASTE

TABLE NO. 3

| S.No. | DISTRICT | SC | ST | BC | OC | OTHERS | TOTAL | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-----|-------|-----|------|--------|-------|-----|-------|----|------|------|--------|
| 01. | EAST GODAVARI | 181 | 40.22 | 31 | 6.89 | 200 | 44.44 | 38 | 8.44 | 0 | 0.00 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 02. | WEST GODAVARI | 145 | 39.84 | 28 | 7.69 | 153 | 42.03 | 33 | 9.07 | 5 | 1.37 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 03. | KRISHNA | 135 | 52.12 | 18 | 6.95 | 89 | 34.36 | 15 | 5.79 | 2 | 0.77 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 04. | GUNTUR | 225 | 54.35 | 21 | 5.07 | 114 | 27.54 | 40 | 9.66 | 14 | 3.38 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 05. | PRAKASAM | 98 | 47.34 | 18 | 8.70 | 58 | 28.02 | 17 | 8.21 | 16 | 7.73 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 06. | NELLORE | 141 | 45.78 | 21 | 6.82 | 93 | 30.19 | 47 | 15.26 | 6 | 1.95 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 925 | 46.20 | 137 | 6.84 | 707 | 35.31 | 190 | 9.49 | 43 | 2.15 | 2002 | 100.00 |

RELIGION

TABLE NO. 4

| S.No. | DISTRICT | HINDU | MUSLIM | CHRISTIAN | OTHERS | TOTAL | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-------|--------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|----|------|------|--------|
| 01. | EAST GODAVARI | 419 | 93.11 | 11 | 2.44 | 20 | 4.44 | 0 | 0.00 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 02. | WEST GODAVARI | 331 | 90.93 | 10 | 2.75 | 19 | 5.22 | 4 | 1.10 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 03. | KRISHNA | 249 | 96.14 | 7 | 2.70 | 3 | 1.16 | 0 | 0.00 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 04. | GUNTUR | 327 | 78.99 | 30 | 7.25 | 55 | 13.29 | 2 | 0.48 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 05. | PRAKASAM | 173 | 83.57 | 12 | 5.80 | 21 | 10.14 | 1 | 0.48 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 06. | NELLORE | 250 | 81.17 | 27 | 8.77 | 27 | 8.77 | 4 | 1.30 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 1749 | 87.36 | 97 | 4.85 | 145 | 7.24 | 11 | 0.55 | 2002 | 100.00 |

MARITAL STATUS

TABLE NO. 5

| S.No. | DISTRICT | UNMARRIED | MARRIED | DIVORCED | SEPARATED | DESERTED | WIDOW | TOTAL | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|--------|
| 01. | EAST GODAVARI | 111 | 24.67 | 161 | 35.78 | 47 | 10.44 | 23 | 5.11 | 80 | 17.78 | 28 | 6.22 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 02. | WEST GODAVARI | 64 | 17.58 | 140 | 38.46 | 45 | 12.36 | 19 | 5.22 | 81 | 22.25 | 15 | 4.12 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 03. | KRISHNA | 71 | 27.41 | 79 | 30.50 | 41 | 15.83 | 19 | 7.34 | 39 | 15.06 | 10 | 3.86 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 04. | GUNTUR | 79 | 19.08 | 108 | 26.09 | 46 | 11.11 | 48 | 11.59 | 104 | 25.12 | 29 | 7.00 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 05. | PRAKASAM | 32 | 15.46 | 36 | 17.39 | 15 | 7.25 | 19 | 9.18 | 82 | 39.61 | 23 | 11.11 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 06. | NELLORE | 70 | 22.73 | 25 | 8.12 | 28 | 9.09 | 41 | 13.31 | 108 | 35.06 | 36 | 11.69 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 427 | 21.33 | 549 | 27.42 | 222 | 11.09 | 169 | 8.44 | 494 | 24.68 | 141 | 7.04 | 2002 | 100.00 |

FAMILY EDUCATION

TABLE NO. 6

| S.No. | District | <0 | % | 1 TO 5 | % | 5 TO 10 | % | 10 - Inter | % | > Inter | % | Not Will | % | Total | % |
|-------|---------------|-----|-------|--------|-------|---------|------|------------|------|---------|------|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| 01. | East Godavari | 238 | 52.89 | 71 | 15.78 | 3 | 0.67 | 1 | 0.22 | 3 | 0.67 | 134 | 29.78 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 165 | 45.33 | 26 | 7.14 | 1 | 0.27 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.55 | 170 | 46.70 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 03. | Krishna | 94 | 36.29 | 11 | 4.25 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.77 | 6 | 2.32 | 146 | 56.37 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 171 | 41.30 | 28 | 6.76 | 5 | 1.21 | 3 | 0.72 | 18 | 4.35 | 189 | 45.65 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 89 | 43.00 | 15 | 7.25 | 4 | 1.93 | 3 | 1.45 | 3 | 1.45 | 93 | 44.93 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 117 | 37.99 | 21 | 6.82 | 2 | 0.65 | 4 | 1.30 | 4 | 1.30 | 160 | 51.95 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 874 | 43.66 | 172 | 8.59 | 15 | 0.75 | 13 | 0.65 | 36 | 1.80 | 892 | 44.56 | 2002 | 100.00 |

FAMILY OCCUPATION

TABLE NO. 7

| S.No. | District | Labour | % | Pvt. Emp. | % | Govt. Emp. | % | No Work | % | Sex Work | % | Ind. Labour | % | Not Will | % | Total | % |
|-------|---------------|--------|-------|-----------|------|------------|------|---------|------|----------|-------|-------------|------|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| 01. | East Godavari | 237 | 52.67 | 42 | 9.33 | 2 | 0.44 | 3 | 0.67 | 32 | 7.11 | 0 | 0.00 | 134 | 29.78 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 142 | 39.01 | 13 | 3.57 | 0 | 0.00 | 10 | 2.75 | 25 | 6.87 | 4 | 1.10 | 170 | 46.70 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 03. | Krishna | 90 | 34.75 | 9 | 3.47 | 1 | 0.39 | 0 | 0.00 | 11 | 4.25 | 2 | 0.77 | 146 | 56.37 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 152 | 36.71 | 11 | 2.66 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 56 | 13.53 | 6 | 1.45 | 189 | 45.65 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 81 | 39.13 | 5 | 2.42 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 2.90 | 15 | 7.25 | 7 | 3.38 | 93 | 44.93 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 109 | 35.39 | 27 | 8.77 | 2 | 0.65 | 1 | 0.32 | 7 | 2.27 | 2 | 0.65 | 160 | 51.95 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 811 | 40.51 | 107 | 5.34 | 5 | 0.25 | 20 | 0.05 | 146 | 7.29 | 21 | 1.05 | 892 | 44.56 | 2002 | 100.00 |

FAMILY INCOME

TABLE NO. 8

| S.No. | District | 5000 | % | 5000-10000 | % | 10000 ABOVE | % | Not Will | % | Total | % |
|-------|---------------|------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|------|----------|-------|-------|--------|
| 01. | East Godavari | 303 | 67.33 | 13 | 2.89 | 0 | 0.00 | 134 | 29.78 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 189 | 51.92 | 4 | 1.10 | 1 | 0.27 | 170 | 46.70 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 03. | Krishna | 111 | 42.86 | 2 | 0.77 | 0 | 0.00 | 146 | 56.37 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 181 | 43.72 | 35 | 8.45 | 9 | 2.17 | 189 | 45.65 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 66 | 31.88 | 31 | 14.98 | 70 | 8.21 | 93 | 44.93 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 125 | 40.58 | 12 | 3.90 | 11 | 3.57 | 160 | 51.95 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 975 | 48.70 | 97 | 4.85 | 38 | 1.90 | 892 | 44.56 | 2002 | 100.00 |

AGE OF ENTRY INTO COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER

TABLE NO. 9

| S.No. | District | < 14 | % | 14 - 16 | % | 16 - 18 | % | 18 - 20 | % | 20 > | % | Total | % |
|-------|---------------|------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 01. | East Godavari | 112 | 24.89 | 108 | 24.00 | 58 | 12.89 | 120 | 26.67 | 52 | 11.56 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 91 | 25.00 | 99 | 27.20 | 100 | 27.47 | 41 | 11.26 | 33 | 9.07 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 03. | Krishna | 62 | 23.94 | 152 | 58.69 | 23 | 8.88 | 15 | 5.79 | 7 | 2.70 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 20 | 4.83 | 88 | 21.26 | 124 | 29.95 | 134 | 32.37 | 48 | 11.59 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 27 | 13.04 | 29 | 14.01 | 48 | 23.19 | 67 | 32.37 | 36 | 17.39 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 14 | 4.55 | 45 | 14.61 | 47 | 15.26 | 141 | 46.78 | 61 | 19.81 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 326 | 16.28 | 521 | 26.02 | 400 | 19.98 | 418 | 25.87 | 237 | 11.84 | 2002 | 100.00 |

ENTRY INTO COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER

TABLE NO. 10

| S.No. | District | Inten. Knowing | % | Uninte ntion | % | Total | % | Family Members | % | Neigh./ Peers | % | Friends | % | Agent | % | Any Other | % |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|-------------------|-------|------------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------------|------|
| 01. | East Godavari | 381 | 84.67 | 69 | 15.33 | 45 | 100.00 | 5 | 7.25 | 12 | 2.67 | 39 | 56.52 | 11 | 15.94 | 2 | 2.90 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 316 | 86.81 | 48 | 13.19 | 364 | 100.00 | 5 | 10.42 | 10 | 2.75 | 23 | 47.92 | 9 | 18.75 | 1 | 2.00 |
| 03. | Krishna | 244 | 94.21 | 15 | 5.79 | 259 | 100.00 | 4 | 26.67 | 5 | 1.93 | 6 | 40.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 329 | 79.47 | 85 | 20.53 | 414 | 100.00 | 16 | 18.82 | 27 | 6.52 | 33 | 38.82 | 8 | 9.41 | 1 | 1.18 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 174 | 84.06 | 33 | 15.94 | 207 | 100.00 | 6 | 18.18 | 7 | 3.38 | 11 | 33.33 | 7 | 21.21 | 2 | 6.06 |
| 06. | Nellore | 238 | 77.27 | 70 | 22.73 | 308 | 100.00 | 13 | 18.57 | 14 | 4.55 | 29 | 41.43 | 11 | 15.71 | 3 | 4.29 |
| TOTAL | | 1682 | 84.02 | 320 | 15.98 | 2002 | 100.00 | 49 | 15.31 | 75 | 23.44 | 141 | 44.06 | 46 | 14.38 | 9 | 2.80 |

TABLE NO. 11

Kith and Kin in the CSW

| S.No. | District | Yes | % | No | % | Total | % | Mother | % | Sister | % | Aunt | % | Daug | % | Niece | % | Any Other | % |
|-------|---------------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|------|
| 01. | East Godavari | 62 | 13.78 | 388 | 86.22 | 450 | 100.00 | 32 | 51.62 | 10 | 16.13 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 1.61 | 1 | 1.61 | 1 | 1.61 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 34 | 9.34 | 330 | 90.66 | 364 | 100.00 | 15 | 44.12 | 11 | 32.35 | 6 | 17.65 | 1 | 2.94 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 2.94 |
| 03. | Krishna | 35 | 13.51 | 224 | 86.49 | 259 | 100.00 | 21 | 60.00 | 12 | 34.29 | 2 | 5.71 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 79 | 19.08 | 335 | 80.92 | 414 | 100.00 | 15 | 80.99 | 38 | 48.10 | 15 | 18.99 | 5 | 6.33 | 4 | 5.06 | 2 | 2.53 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 23 | 11.11 | 184 | 88.89 | 207 | 100.00 | 5 | 21.74 | 10 | 43.48 | 1 | 4.35 | 3 | 13.04 | 3 | 13.04 | 1 | 4.35 |
| 06. | Nellore | 40 | 12.99 | 268 | 87.01 | 308 | 100.00 | 2 | 5.00 | 24 | 60.00 | 7 | 17.50 | 3 | 7.50 | 2 | 5.00 | 2 | 5.00 |
| TOTAL | | 273 | 13.64 | 1729 | 86.36 | 2002 | 100.00 | 90 | 32.97 | 113 | 41.39 | 41 | 15.02 | 12 | 4.40 | 10 | 3.66 | 7 | 2.56 |

How does entry takes place?

TABLE NO. 12

| S.No. | District | Self | % | Bro | % | Fri | % | Peers | % | Tradit | % | Neigh | % | Mot/ | % | Rela | % | Not Will | Total | % |
|-------|---------------|------|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|-------|------|--------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|----------|-------|------|
| 01. | EAST GODAVARI | 290 | 63.32 | 17 | 3.71 | 33 | 7.21 | 4 | 0.87 | 12 | 2.62 | 14 | 4.15 | 19 | 4.38 | 0 | 0.00 | 69 | 15.07 | 458 |
| 02. | WEST GODAVARI | 232 | 62.87 | 18 | 4.88 | 40 | 10.84 | 7 | 1.90 | 5 | 1.36 | 15 | 0.81 | 3 | 0.81 | 1 | 0.27 | 48 | 13.01 | 369 |
| 03. | KRISHNA | 182 | 69.73 | 5 | 1.92 | 57 | 21.84 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.38 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 15 | 5.75 | 261 |
| 04. | GUNTUR | 106 | 24.82 | 42 | 9.84 | 60 | 14.05 | 7 | 1.64 | 31 | 7.26 | 95 | 0.23 | 1 | 0.23 | 0 | 0.00 | 85 | 19.91 | 427 |
| 05. | PRAKASAM | 47 | 22.38 | 20 | 9.52 | 60 | 28.57 | 1 | 0.48 | 6 | 2.86 | 41 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.95 | 33 | 15.71 | 210 |
| 06. | NELLORE | 44 | 14.10 | 31 | 9.94 | 67 | 21.47 | 4 | 1.28 | 9 | 2.88 | 87 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 70 | 22.44 | 312 |
| TOTAL | | 901 | 44.23 | 133 | 6.53 | 317 | 15.56 | 23 | 1.13 | 64 | 3.14 | 253 | 1.13 | 23 | 1.13 | 3 | 0.15 | 320 | 15.71 | 2037 |

REASON FOR ENTRY

TABLE NO. 13

| S.No. | District | Economic Factors | % early factors | % | Exp. Sake | % | Other Reason | % | Total | % |
|-------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|----|-----------|----|--------------|----|-------|--------|
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 358 | 93.96 | 16 | 4.20 | 1 | 0.26 | 6 | 1.57 | 100.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 308 | 97.47 | 5 | 1.58 | 1 | 0.32 | 2 | 0.63 | 100.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 239 | 97.95 | 4 | 1.64 | 1 | 0.41 | 0 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 287 | 87.23 | 32 | 9.73 | 4 | 1.22 | 6 | 1.82 | 100.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 147 | 84.48 | 20 | 11.49 | 2 | 1.15 | 5 | 2.87 | 100.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 207 | 86.97 | 20 | 8.40 | 5 | 2.10 | 6 | 2.52 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 1546 | 91.91 | 97 | 5.77 | 14 | 0.83 | 25 | 1.49 | 1682 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 100.00 |

REASON FOR CONTINUANCE

TABLE NO. 14

| S.No. | District | Economic Reasons | % | No Work | % | Unable to come | % | Other Reason | % | Total | % |
|-------|---------------|------------------|-------|---------|-------|----------------|------|--------------|------|-------|--------|
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 380 | 84.44 | 44 | 9.78 | 23 | 5.11 | 3 | 0.67 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 344 | 94.51 | 17 | 4.67 | 2 | 0.55 | 1 | 0.27 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 245 | 94.59 | 9 | 3.47 | 2 | 0.77 | 3 | 1.16 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 289 | 69.81 | 105 | 25.36 | 16 | 3.86 | 4 | 0.97 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 131 | 63.29 | 66 | 31.88 | 7 | 3.38 | 3 | 1.45 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 209 | 67.86 | 69 | 22.40 | 22 | 7.14 | 8 | 2.60 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 1598 | 79.82 | 310 | 15.48 | 72 | 3.60 | 22 | 1.10 | 2002 | 100.00 |

AMOUNT PAID TO AGENT

TABLE NO. 15

| S.No. | District | 25% | % | 50% | % | 75% | % | 100% | % | No Amt. | % | Total | % |
|-------|---------------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-------|---------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 36 | 8.00 | 131 | 29.11 | 5 | 1.11 | 8 | 1.78 | 270 | 60.00 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 25 | 6.87 | 88 | 24.18 | 6 | 1.65 | 5 | 1.37 | 240 | 65.93 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 10 | 3.86 | 52 | 20.08 | 2 | 0.77 | 28 | 10.81 | 167 | 64.48 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 103 | 24.88 | 55 | 13.29 | 18 | 4.35 | 8 | 1.93 | 230 | 55.56 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 8 | 3.86 | 71 | 34.30 | 2 | 0.97 | 20 | 9.66 | 106 | 51.21 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 35 | 11.36 | 82 | 26.62 | 7 | 2.27 | 34 | 11.04 | 150 | 48.70 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 217 | 10.84 | 479 | 23.93 | 40 | 2.00 | 103 | 5.14 | 1163 | 58.09 | 2002 | 100.00 |

INCOME FOR EACH TIME

TABLE NO. 16

| S.No. | District | < 0 | % | 10 - 25 | % | 25 - 50 | % | 50 - 100 | % | 100 - 250 | % | 250 - 500 | % | Total | % |
|-------|---------------|-----|------|---------|-------|---------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-------|--------|
| 01. | East Godavari | 5 | 1.11 | 152 | 33.78 | 175 | 38.89 | 111 | 24.67 | 7 | 1.56 | 0 | 0.00 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 2 | 0.55 | 41 | 11.26 | 214 | 58.79 | 97 | 26.65 | 10 | 2.75 | 0 | 0.00 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 03. | Krishna | 1 | 0.39 | 17 | 6.56 | 104 | 40.15 | 134 | 51.74 | 3 | 1.16 | 0 | 0.00 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 5 | 1.21 | 157 | 37.92 | 206 | 49.76 | 35 | 8.45 | 10 | 2.42 | 1 | 0.24 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 2 | 0.97 | 86 | 41.55 | 93 | 44.93 | 22 | 10.63 | 4 | 1.93 | 0 | 0.00 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 8 | 2.60 | 214 | 69.48 | 55 | 17.86 | 20 | 6.49 | 8 | 2.60 | 3 | 0.97 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 23 | 1.15 | 667 | 33.32 | 847 | 42.31 | 419 | 20.93 | 42 | 2.10 | 4 | 0.20 | 2002 | 100.00 |

INCOME PER MONTH

TABLE NO. 17

| S.No. | District | <1000 | % | 1000<2000 | % | 2000<3000 | % | 3000<4000 | % | 4000<5000 | % | >5000 | % | TOTAL | % |
|-------|---------------|-------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|-------|------|-------|--------|
| 01. | East Godavari | 3 | 0.67 | 122 | 27.11 | 191 | 42.44 | 111 | 24.67 | 14 | 3.11 | 9 | 2.00 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 2 | 0.55 | 187 | 51.37 | 92 | 25.27 | 65 | 17.86 | 15 | 4.12 | 3 | 0.82 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 03. | Krishna | 0 | 0.00 | 189 | 72.97 | 38 | 14.67 | 24 | 9.27 | 7 | 2.70 | 1 | 0.39 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 3 | 0.72 | 223 | 53.86 | 136 | 32.85 | 22 | 5.31 | 22 | 5.31 | 8 | 1.93 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 0 | 0.00 | 120 | 57.97 | 55 | 26.57 | 23 | 11.11 | 7 | 3.38 | 2 | 0.97 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 2 | 0.65 | 207 | 67.21 | 68 | 22.08 | 23 | 7.47 | 6 | 1.95 | 2 | 0.65 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 10 | 0.50 | 1048 | 52.35 | 580 | 28.97 | 268 | 13.39 | 71 | 3.55 | 25 | 1.25 | 2002 | 100.00 |

Percentage of Income sent to Home

TABLE NO. 18

| S.No. | District | <25 | % | 25-50 | % | 50-75 | % | >75 | % | Nil | % | Total | % |
|-------|---------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| 01. | East Godavari | 105 | 23.33 | 80 | 17.78 | 17 | 3.78 | 167 | 37.11 | 81 | 18.00 | 450 | 100.00 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 62 | 17.03 | 115 | 31.59 | 13 | 3.57 | 5 | 1.37 | 169 | 46.43 | 364 | 100.00 |
| 03. | Krishna | 11 | 4.25 | 17 | 6.56 | 4 | 1.54 | 1 | 0.39 | 226 | 87.26 | 259 | 100.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 66 | 15.94 | 72 | 17.39 | 30 | 7.25 | 3 | 0.72 | 243 | 58.70 | 414 | 100.00 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 22 | 10.63 | 30 | 14.49 | 6 | 2.90 | 13 | 6.28 | 136 | 65.70 | 207 | 100.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 56 | 18.18 | 63 | 20.45 | 11 | 3.57 | 26 | 8.44 | 152 | 49.35 | 308 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 322 | 16.08 | 377 | 18.83 | 81 | 4.05 | 215 | 10.74 | 1007 | 50.30 | 2002 | 100.00 |

EXPENDITURE PATTERN
TABLE NO. 20

| S.No. | District | Health Factor | Makeup Dress | Drink anarag | For Child | Own Food | Police Courts | Rec. Loans | Total | |
|-------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|---------------|-------|--------|
| 01. | East Godavari | 13.09 | 13.09 | 14.18 | 13.18 | 8.42 | 30.95 | 11.87 | 8.30 | 100.00 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 10.91 | 10.91 | 12.33 | 12.87 | 10.09 | 33.49 | 10.14 | 10.18 | 100.00 |
| 03. | Krishna | 11.62 | 11.62 | 12.82 | 11.97 | 10.50 | 31.95 | 9.63 | 11.51 | 100.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 9.88 | 9.88 | 11.95 | 10.95 | 11.11 | 38.08 | 8.13 | 9.90 | 100.00 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 10.16 | 10.16 | 12.07 | 8.84 | 8.14 | 42.13 | 8.54 | 10.13 | 100.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 11.64 | 11.64 | 11.72 | 11.76 | 10.00 | 34.53 | 9.90 | 10.45 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 11.22 | 11.22 | 12.51 | 11.59 | 9.71 | 35.19 | 9.70 | 10.03 | 100.00 |

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FAMILY ABOUT SOURCE OF INCOME

TABLE NO. 21

| S.No. | DISTRICT | INCOME KNOWN BY FAMILY | | | | IF KNOWN THEIR RESPONSE | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------------------------|--------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------------|------|
| | | YES | % | NO | % | TOTAL | % | ACCEPT RELATION | % | ENCOURAGE FEELINGS | % | UNHAPPY | % | SEVERE | % | ANY OTHER | |
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 314 | 69.78 | 136 | 30.22 | 450 | 100.00 | 164 | 52.23 | 39 | 12.42 | 40 | 12.74 | 69 | 21.97 | 2 | 0.64 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 222 | 60.99 | 142 | 39.01 | 364 | 100.00 | 165 | 74.32 | 15 | 6.76 | 22 | 9.91 | 19 | 8.56 | 1 | 0.45 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 214 | 82.63 | 45 | 17.37 | 259 | 100.00 | 72 | 33.64 | 37 | 17.29 | 7 | 3.27 | 97 | 45.33 | 1 | 0.47 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 267 | 64.49 | 147 | 35.51 | 414 | 100.00 | 174 | 65.17 | 22 | 8.24 | 34 | 12.73 | 35 | 13.11 | 2 | 0.75 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 131 | 63.29 | 76 | 36.71 | 207 | 100.00 | 83 | 63.36 | 4 | 3.05 | 11 | 8.40 | 33 | 25.19 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 197 | 63.96 | 111 | 36.04 | 308 | 100.00 | 99 | 50.25 | 6 | 3.05 | 43 | 21.83 | 41 | 20.81 | 8 | 4.06 |
| TOTAL | | 1345 | 67.18 | 657 | 32.82 | 2002 | 100.00 | 757 | 56.28 | 123 | 9.14 | 157 | 11.67 | 294 | 21.86 | 14 | 1.04 |

Troubles in finding Customers

TABLE NO. 22

| S.No. | District | Facing Problems | | Reason for inability to find customers | | | Not | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|
| | | Yes | % | No | % | Total | % | Specify |
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 198 | 44.00 | 252 | 56.00 | 450 | 100.00 | 2 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 155 | 42.58 | 209 | 57.42 | 364 | 100.00 | 68 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 31 | 11.97 | 228 | 88.03 | 259 | 100.00 | 5 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 49 | 11.84 | 365 | 88.16 | 414 | 100.00 | 2 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 21 | 10.14 | 186 | 89.86 | 207 | 100.00 | 1 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 46 | 14.94 | 262 | 85.06 | 308 | 100.00 | 8 |
| Total ==> | | 500 | 24.98 | 1502 | 75.02 | 2002 | 100.00 | 86 |

SOURCE OF INCOME WHEN UNABLE TO FIND CUSTOMERS

TABLE NO. 23

| S.No. | District | Loans | | Stavvation | | Migration | | Domes. Labour | | Total |
|-------|---------------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-----------|------|---------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01. | East Godavari | 303 | 53.06 | 185 | 32.40 | 21 | 3.68 | 62 | 10.86 | 571 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 235 | 53.65 | 113 | 25.80 | 21 | 4.79 | 69 | 15.75 | 438 |
| 03. | Krishna | 77 | 28.00 | 190 | 69.09 | 1 | 0.36 | 7 | 2.55 | 275 |
| 04. | Guntur | 98 | 23.22 | 151 | 35.78 | 29 | 6.87 | 144 | 34.12 | 422 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 41 | 18.64 | 103 | 46.82 | 6 | 2.73 | 70 | 31.82 | 220 |
| 06. | Nellore | 20 | 6.21 | 178 | 55.28 | 3 | 0.93 | 121 | 37.58 | 322 |
| TOTAL | | 774 | 34.43 | 920 | 40.93 | 81 | 3.60 | 473 | 21.04 | 2248 |

REASON FOR LEAVING NATIVE PLACE

TABLE NO. 24

| S.No. | DISTRICT | AWAY | | AWAY FRIENDS & | | AWAY FROM | | NOT | | SAMEPLACE | | TOTAL | % |
|-------|---------------|---------|-------|----------------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | SOCIETY | % | RELATIVES | % | FAMILY | % | KNOWN | % | FAMILY | % | | |
| 01. | East Godavari | 200 | 41.07 | 53 | 10.88 | 62 | 12.73 | 26 | 5.34 | 151 | 30.69 | 487 | 100.00 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 156 | 38.71 | 67 | 16.63 | 64 | 15.88 | 25 | 6.20 | 91 | 22.58 | 403 | 100.00 |
| 03. | Krishna | 162 | 60.67 | 8 | 3.00 | 8 | 3.00 | 5 | 1.87 | 79 | 30.15 | 262 | 100.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 166 | 39.62 | 36 | 8.59 | 62 | 14.80 | 49 | 11.69 | 106 | 25.30 | 419 | 100.00 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 123 | 58.02 | 11 | 5.19 | 16 | 7.55 | 5 | 2.36 | 57 | 26.89 | 212 | 100.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 271 | 85.76 | 6 | 1.90 | 14 | 4.43 | 4 | 1.27 | 21 | 6.65 | 316 | 100.00 |
| TOTAL | | 1078 | 51.24 | 181 | 8.60 | 226 | 10.74 | 114 | 5.42 | 505 | 24.00 | 2104 | 100.00 |

DETAILS OF CHILDREN

TABLE NO. 25

| S.No. | District | ----- Having Child ----- | | | | BOYS | | GIRLS | | TOTAL | % |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | Yes | % | No | % | | % | | % | | |
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 229 | 50.89 | 221 | 49.11 | 249 | 62.09 | 152 | 37.91 | 401 | 100.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 209 | 57.42 | 155 | 42.58 | 223 | 62.29 | 135 | 37.71 | 358 | 100.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 189 | 72.97 | 70 | 27.03 | 231 | 80.21 | 57 | 19.79 | 288 | 100.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 286 | 69.08 | 128 | 30.92 | 318 | 60.92 | 204 | 39.08 | 522 | 100.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 120 | 57.97 | 87 | 42.03 | 109 | 55.90 | 86 | 44.10 | 195 | 100.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 180 | 58.44 | 128 | 41.56 | 175 | 60.14 | 116 | 39.86 | 291 | 100.00 |
| Total ==> | | 1213 | 60.59 | 789 | 39.41 | 1305 | 63.50 | 750 | 36.50 | 2055 | 100.00 |

CHILDREN AGE

| CHILDREN AGE | | | | | | | | | | TABLE NO. 26 | |
|--------------|---------------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|--------------|--------|
| S.No. | District | < 5 | % | 6-10 | % | 10-15 | % | 15 > | % | Total | % |
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 94 | 23.44 | 216 | 53.87 | 62 | 15.46 | 29 | 7.23 | 401 | 100.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 107 | 29.89 | 160 | 44.69 | 47 | 13.13 | 44 | 12.29 | 358 | 100.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 162 | 56.25 | 97 | 33.68 | 18 | 6.25 | 11 | 3.82 | 288 | 100.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 128 | 24.52 | 215 | 41.19 | 116 | 22.22 | 63 | 12.07 | 522 | 100.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 64 | 32.82 | 80 | 41.03 | 31 | 15.90 | 20 | 10.26 | 195 | 100.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 88 | 30.24 | 117 | 40.21 | 47 | 16.15 | 39 | 13.40 | 291 | 100.00 |
| Total ==> | | 643 | 31.29 | 885 | 43.07 | 321 | 15.62 | 206 | 10.02 | 2055 | 100.00 |

SCHOOLING

| S.No. DISTRICT | SCHOOLING | | IF NO | | CONTINUING | | CHILD | | WONDERING | | STREET | | MARRIED/ | | EMP. | | CHILDREN | | DOMESTIC | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|------------|-----------|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|-----|-------|
| | YES | % | NO | % | IN THE | OF CIGARS | LABOUR | IN STREETS | BOY | HOUSEWIFE | LABOUR | LABOUR | LABOUR | LABOUR | LABOUR | LABOUR | LABOUR | LABOUR | LABOUR | LABOUR | | |
| 1 EAST GODAVARI | 231 | 57.61 | 170 | 42.39 | 12 | 4.07 | 16 | 5.42 | 46 | 15.59 | 52 | 17.63 | 13 | 4.41 | 34 | 11.53 | 23 | 7.80 | 67 | 22.71 | 32 | 10.85 |
| 2 WEST GODAVARI | 184 | 51.54 | 173 | 48.46 | 22 | 6.88 | 29 | 9.06 | 50 | 15.63 | 46 | 14.38 | 16 | 5.00 | 31 | 9.69 | 29 | 9.06 | 80 | 25.00 | 17 | 5.31 |
| 3 KRISHNA | 165 | 57.29 | 123 | 42.71 | 19 | 7.88 | 36 | 14.94 | 46 | 19.09 | 26 | 10.79 | 14 | 5.81 | 30 | 12.45 | 11 | 4.56 | 46 | 19.09 | 13 | 5.39 |
| 4 GUNTUR | 202 | 38.85 | 318 | 61.15 | 15 | 3.36 | 39 | 8.72 | 101 | 22.60 | 26 | 5.82 | 46 | 10.29 | 58 | 12.98 | 77 | 17.23 | 63 | 14.09 | 22 | 4.92 |
| 5 PRAKASAM | 114 | 58.46 | 81 | 41.54 | 13 | 7.47 | 18 | 10.34 | 43 | 24.71 | 17 | 9.77 | 7 | 4.02 | 9 | 5.17 | 20 | 11.49 | 37 | 21.26 | 10 | 5.75 |
| 6 NELLORE | 145 | 50.00 | 145 | 50.00 | 20 | 8.47 | 22 | 9.32 | 62 | 26.27 | 13 | 5.51 | 12 | 5.08 | 32 | 13.56 | 39 | 16.53 | 23 | 9.75 | 13 | 5.51 |
| TOTAL | 1041 | 358.97 | 1010 | 348.28 | 101 | 42.80 | 160 | 67.80 | 348 | 147.46 | 180 | 76.27 | 108 | 45.76 | 194 | 82.20 | 199 | 84.32 | 316 | 133.90 | 107 | 45.34 |

Residence of Children

TABLE NO. 28

| SNO | DISTRICT | STAYING WITH THE MOTHER | | | IF NO | | | RELATIVES | | | ANY OTHER | | |
|-------|---------------|-------------------------|-------|-----|-------|--------------|-------|----------------|-------|----|-----------|----|-------|
| | | YES | % | NO | % | GOVT. HOSTEL | % | PRIVATE HOSTEL | % | | | | % |
| 01. | East Godavari | 198 | 86.46 | 31 | 13.54 | 24 | 77.42 | 5 | 16.13 | 1 | 3.23 | 1 | 3.23 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 170 | 81.34 | 39 | 18.66 | 18 | 46.15 | 10 | 25.64 | 9 | 23.08 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 03. | Krishna | 179 | 94.71 | 10 | 5.29 | 4 | 40.00 | 5 | 50.00 | 1 | 10.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 04. | Guntur | 217 | 75.87 | 69 | 24.13 | 46 | 66.67 | 9 | 13.04 | 1 | 1.45 | 9 | 13.04 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 90 | 75.00 | 30 | 25.00 | 11 | 36.67 | 10 | 33.33 | 4 | 13.33 | 4 | 13.33 |
| 06. | Nellore | 110 | 61.11 | 70 | 38.89 | 39 | 55.71 | 22 | 31.43 | 0 | 0.00 | 6 | 8.57 |
| TOTAL | | 964 | 79.47 | 249 | 20.53 | 142 | 57.03 | 61 | 24.50 | 16 | 6.43 | 20 | 8.03 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 4.02 |

Childrens behaviour if they know about their mother's occupation

TABLE NO. 29

| S.No. | District | Children Knows Occupation | | Suffered | Hatrate | Lookdown | Vindictive | Understand | | Small Children | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|---------------------------|-------|----------|---------|----------|------------|------------|-------|----------------|------|---|------|-----|-------|----|-------|
| | | Yes | No | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01. | East Godavari | 71 | 31.00 | 158 | 69.00 | 21 | 30.00 | 1 | 1.43 | 5 | 7.14 | 0 | 0.00 | 23 | 32.86 | 20 | 28.57 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 49 | 23.44 | 160 | 76.56 | 19 | 38.78 | 4 | 8.16 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | 40.82 | 6 | 12.24 |
| 03. | Krishna | 45 | 23.81 | 144 | 76.19 | 3 | 6.52 | 1 | 2.17 | 2 | 4.35 | 0 | 0.00 | 38 | 82.61 | 2 | 4.35 |
| 04. | Guntur | 145 | 50.70 | 141 | 49.30 | 28 | 19.31 | 22 | 15.17 | 10 | 6.90 | 4 | 2.76 | 46 | 31.72 | 35 | 24.14 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 30 | 25.00 | 90 | 75.00 | 2 | 6.67 | 7 | 23.33 | 1 | 3.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 17 | 56.67 | 3 | 10.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 74 | 41.11 | 106 | 58.89 | 2 | 2.70 | 24 | 32.43 | 1 | 1.35 | 1 | 1.35 | 29 | 39.19 | 17 | 22.97 |
| TOTAL | | 414 | 34.13 | 799 | 65.87 | 75 | 18.11 | 59 | 14.26 | 19 | 4.57 | 5 | 1.21 | 173 | 41.80 | 83 | 20.04 |

Facilities and Rights

TABLE NO.30

| S.No. | District | Voting Right | | Ration Card | | | Card Holder | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|-------------|------|-------|-----|-------|----|-------|
| | | Yes | No | Having | Not | White | Pink | | | | | | |
| 01. | East Godavari | 296 | 65.78 | 154 | 34.22 | 187 | 41.56 | 263 | 58.44 | 178 | 95.19 | 9 | 4.81 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 229 | 62.91 | 135 | 37.09 | 151 | 41.48 | 213 | 58.52 | 112 | 74.17 | 39 | 25.83 |
| 03. | Krishna | 232 | 89.58 | 27 | 10.42 | 39 | 15.06 | 220 | 84.94 | 13 | 33.33 | 26 | 66.67 |
| 04. | Guntur | 292 | 70.53 | 122 | 29.47 | 149 | 35.99 | 265 | 64.01 | 135 | 90.60 | 14 | 9.40 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 134 | 64.73 | 73 | 35.27 | 60 | 28.99 | 147 | 71.01 | 54 | 90.00 | 6 | 10.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 195 | 63.31 | 113 | 36.69 | 89 | 28.90 | 219 | 71.10 | 84 | 94.38 | 5 | 5.62 |
| TOTAL | | 1378 | 68.83 | 624 | 31.17 | 675 | 33.72 | 1327 | 66.28 | 576 | 85.33 | 99 | 14.67 |

FACILITIES AND RIGHTS

TABLE NO.31

| S.No. | District | Having Own House | | GET THE HOUSE AND HOME SITE FROM | | | | | | | | | | Parental Pro | From Others | | |
|-------|---------------|------------------|-------|----------------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|--------------|-------------|----|-------|
| | | Yes | No | Own Purchase | Pvt Loan | Govt. Scheme | SH Group | | | | | | | | | | |
| 01. | East Godavari | 48 | 10.67 | 402 | 89.33 | 5 | 10.42 | 2 | 4.17 | 2 | 4.17 | 0 | 0.00 | 33 | 68.75 | 6 | 12.50 |
| 02. | West Godavari | 34 | 9.34 | 330 | 90.66 | 5 | 14.71 | 7 | 20.59 | 2 | 5.88 | 0 | 0.00 | 15 | 44.12 | 5 | 14.71 |
| 03. | Krishna | 15 | 5.79 | 244 | 94.21 | 5 | 33.33 | 2 | 13.33 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 7 | 46.67 | 1 | 6.67 |
| 04. | Guntur | 75 | 18.12 | 339 | 81.88 | 8 | 10.67 | 3 | 4.00 | 19 | 25.33 | 14 | 18.67 | 24 | 32.00 | 7 | 9.33 |
| 05. | Prakasam | 25 | 12.08 | 182 | 87.92 | 5 | 20.00 | 1 | 4.00 | 2 | 8.00 | 6 | 24.00 | 7 | 28.00 | 4 | 16.00 |
| 06. | Nellore | 81 | 26.30 | 227 | 73.70 | 11 | 13.58 | 4 | 4.94 | 20 | 24.69 | 20 | 24.69 | 16 | 19.75 | 10 | 12.35 |
| TOTAL | | 278 | 13.89 | 1724 | 86.11 | 39 | 14.03 | 19 | 6.83 | 45 | 16.19 | 40 | 14.39 | 102 | 36.69 | 33 | 11.87 |

PROBLEMS

TABLE NO.32

| S.No. | DISTRICT | FACING PROBLEMS | | SOURCE OF PROBLEMS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------|-------|--------------------|----------|-------|-------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|----|------|------|-------|----|-------|---|------|
| | | YES | NO | Family Members | Children | Peers | Agent | Neighbours | Police | Customers | Others | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 434 | 96.44 | 16 | 3.56 | 4 | 0.92 | 9 | 2.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 9 | 2.07 | 407 | 93.78 | 5 | 1.15 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 359 | 98.63 | 5 | 1.37 | 1 | 0.28 | 5 | 1.39 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.56 | 341 | 94.99 | 8 | 2.23 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 255 | 98.46 | 4 | 1.54 | 0 | 0.00 | 3 | 1.18 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 242 | 94.90 | 6 | 2.35 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 379 | 91.55 | 35 | 8.45 | 12 | 3.17 | 35 | 9.23 | 2 | 0.53 | 8 | 2.11 | 245 | 64.64 | 40 | 10.55 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 190 | 91.79 | 17 | 8.21 | 3 | 1.58 | 11 | 5.79 | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 0.53 | 150 | 78.95 | 12 | 6.32 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 295 | 95.78 | 13 | 4.22 | 17 | 5.76 | 37 | 12.54 | 3 | 1.02 | 7 | 2.37 | 172 | 58.31 | 24 | 8.14 | 3 | 1.02 |
| Total ==> | | 1912 | 95.50 | 90 | 4.50 | 37 | 1.94 | 100 | 5.23 | 5 | 0.26 | 18 | 0.94 | 1557 | 81.43 | 95 | 4.97 | 3 | 0.16 |

What kind of problems

TABLE NO.32-A

| S.No. | DISTRICT | Hatred/ Looked down by the Society | Reaning Children | Deception/ Seduction | Wrong Cases Booked | Police Tribe | Police Violence Exploitation | Customer's Violence | Roudies | Total | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|----|------|------|--------|
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 17 | 2.28 | 13 | 1.74 | 1 | 0.13 | 9 | 1.21 | 243 | 32.57 | 404 | 54.16 | 54 | 7.24 | 5 | 0.67 | 746 | 100.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 8 | 1.57 | 5 | 0.98 | 3 | 0.59 | 0 | 0.00 | 128 | 25.10 | 341 | 66.86 | 25 | 4.90 | 0 | 0.00 | 510 | 100.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 5 | 1.23 | 1 | 0.25 | 1 | 0.25 | 3 | 0.74 | 127 | 31.28 | 226 | 55.67 | 42 | 10.34 | 1 | 0.25 | 406 | 100.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 29 | 4.50 | 23 | 3.57 | 6 | 0.93 | 5 | 0.78 | 89 | 13.80 | 316 | 48.99 | 165 | 25.58 | 12 | 1.86 | 645 | 100.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 13 | 4.11 | 2 | 0.63 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.63 | 44 | 13.92 | 178 | 56.33 | 76 | 24.05 | 1 | 0.32 | 316 | 100.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 7 | 1.38 | 3 | 0.59 | 5 | 0.99 | 4 | 0.79 | 18 | 3.56 | 286 | 56.52 | 182 | 35.97 | 1 | 0.20 | 506 | 100.00 |
| Total ==> | | 79 | 2.52 | 47 | 1.50 | 16 | 0.51 | 23 | 0.74 | 649 | 20.74 | 1751 | 55.96 | 544 | 17.39 | 20 | 0.64 | 3129 | 100.00 |

Which of the problems creates hinderance to the occupation

TABLE NO.32 - B

| S.No. | District | Police Problem % | Children Problem % | Social Problems % | Total % |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 424 | 8 | 2 | 434 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 352 | 6 | 1 | 359 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 248 | 3 | 4 | 255 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 300 | 59 | 20 | 379 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 165 | 9 | 16 | 190 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 254 | 36 | 5 | 295 |
| Total ==> | | 1743 | 121 | 48 | 1912 |

Means to overcome problems

TABLE NO.33

| S.No. | District | Through Agent % | By making Payment % | Status Continue % | Run away from the place % | Total % |
|-------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 23 | 298 | 111 | 290 | 722 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 5 | 261 | 89 | 359 | 714 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 10 | 129 | 115 | 251 | 505 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 8 | 278 | 87 | 378 | 751 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 7 | 147 | 35 | 188 | 377 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 8 | 212 | 74 | 294 | 588 |
| Total | | 61 | 1325 | 511 | 1760 | 3657 |

Who support to overcome problems?

TABLE NO.33-A

| S.No. | District | Agent | Husband/ Lover | No. Supp from any where | Voluntary Organisation | Advocate | Money Payment | Total | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------|------------------|-------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|------|--------|
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 57 | 12.08 | 11 | 2.33 | 246 | 52.12 | 15 | 3.18 | 108 | 22.88 | 35 | 7.42 | 472 | 100.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 30 | 7.52 | 14 | 3.51 | 207 | 51.88 | 9 | 2.26 | 108 | 27.07 | 31 | 7.77 | 399 | 100.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 14 | 5.38 | 1 | 0.38 | 225 | 86.54 | 5 | 1.92 | 8 | 3.08 | 7 | 2.69 | 260 | 100.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 56 | 14.58 | 12 | 3.13 | 146 | 38.02 | 24 | 6.25 | 89 | 23.18 | 57 | 14.84 | 384 | 100.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 58 | 29.90 | 4 | 2.06 | 97 | 50.00 | 4 | 2.06 | 25 | 12.89 | 6 | 3.09 | 194 | 100.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 42 | 14.14 | 6 | 2.02 | 158 | 53.20 | 6 | 2.02 | 13 | 4.38 | 72 | 24.24 | 297 | 100.00 |
| Total ==> | | 257 | 12.81 | 48 | 2.39 | 1079 | 53.79 | 63 | 3.14 | 351 | 17.50 | 208 | 10.37 | 2006 | 100.00 |

REHABILITATION

TABLE NO.34

| S.No. | District | Thought to comeout occupation | | WHEN | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|--------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|------|---|------|
| | | Yes | No | Total | <1 | 1-3 | 4-5 | 5> | | | | | | | |
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 334 | 74.22 | 116 | 25.78 | 450 | 100.00 | 192 | 57.49 | 132 | 39.52 | 7 | 2.10 | 3 | 0.90 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 284 | 78.02 | 80 | 21.98 | 364 | 100.00 | 167 | 58.80 | 105 | 36.97 | 10 | 3.52 | 2 | 0.70 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 240 | 92.66 | 19 | 7.34 | 259 | 100.00 | 211 | 87.92 | 19 | 7.92 | 9 | 3.75 | 1 | 0.42 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 274 | 66.18 | 140 | 33.82 | 414 | 100.00 | 146 | 53.28 | 115 | 41.97 | 13 | 4.74 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 142 | 68.60 | 65 | 31.40 | 207 | 100.00 | 83 | 58.45 | 54 | 38.03 | 5 | 3.52 | 0 | 0.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 209 | 67.86 | 99 | 32.14 | 308 | 100.00 | 96 | 45.93 | 100 | 47.85 | 10 | 4.78 | 3 | 1.44 |
| Total | | 1483 | 74.08 | 519 | 25.92 | 2002 | 100.00 | 895 | 60.35 | 525 | 35.40 | 54 | 3.64 | 9 | 0.61 |

If yes, why didn't you comeout the occupation?

TABLE NO.34-A

| S.No. | District | Improper Support | Family Problems/ Economic | Social Factors | No other easy way of income | Lack of Occupational Skills | Traditional Occupation | Total | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|----|------|------|--------|
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 214 | 54.59 | 87 | 22.19 | 21 | 5.36 | 27 | 6.89 | 20 | 5.10 | 23 | 5.87 | 392 | 100.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 184 | 59.55 | 85 | 27.51 | 7 | 2.27 | 9 | 2.91 | 10 | 3.24 | 14 | 4.53 | 309 | 100.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 170 | 63.43 | 76 | 28.36 | 8 | 2.99 | 12 | 4.48 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.75 | 268 | 100.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 57 | 20.28 | 88 | 31.32 | 35 | 12.46 | 21 | 7.47 | 53 | 18.86 | 27 | 9.61 | 281 | 100.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 29 | 19.08 | 43 | 28.29 | 27 | 17.76 | 31 | 20.39 | 16 | 10.53 | 6 | 3.95 | 152 | 100.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 32 | 13.45 | 63 | 26.47 | 21 | 8.82 | 41 | 17.23 | 72 | 30.25 | 9 | 3.78 | 238 | 100.00 |
| Total ==> | | 686 | 41.83 | 442 | 26.95 | 119 | 7.26 | 141 | 8.60 | 171 | 10.43 | 81 | 4.94 | 1640 | 100.00 |

WHY?

TABLE NO.34-B

| S.No. | District | Police Violence | Fear of AIDS | Insufficient Income | Customers Problem | Ill Health | Children Growing | Not Intended | Vexed with the Occupation | Age Customers | Total | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------|----|------|----|------|------|--------|
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 214 | 53.90 | 87 | 21.91 | 21 | 5.29 | 27 | 6.80 | 20 | 5.04 | 23 | 5.79 | 1 | 0.25 | 397 | 100.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 184 | 59.16 | 85 | 27.33 | 7 | 2.25 | 9 | 2.89 | 10 | 3.22 | 14 | 4.50 | 1 | 0.32 | 311 | 100.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 170 | 63.20 | 76 | 28.25 | 8 | 2.97 | 12 | 4.46 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.74 | 1 | 0.37 | 269 | 100.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 57 | 19.45 | 88 | 30.03 | 35 | 11.95 | 21 | 7.17 | 53 | 18.09 | 27 | 9.22 | 11 | 3.75 | 293 | 100.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 29 | 18.95 | 43 | 28.10 | 27 | 17.65 | 31 | 20.26 | 16 | 10.46 | 6 | 3.92 | 1 | 0.65 | 153 | 100.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 32 | 13.11 | 63 | 25.82 | 21 | 8.61 | 41 | 16.80 | 72 | 29.51 | 9 | 3.69 | 5 | 2.05 | 244 | 100.00 |
| Total ==> | | 686 | 41.15 | 442 | 26.51 | 119 | 7.14 | 141 | 8.46 | 171 | 10.26 | 81 | 4.86 | 20 | 1.20 | 1667 | 100.00 |

Govt schemes for rehabilitation

TABLE NO.35

| S.No. | District | Do you want about govt. schemes for Rehabilitation | | Small Economic Support | | Short time Occupational training | |
|-----------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|
| | | Yes | No | % | Total | % | Total |
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 74 | 376 | 83.56 | 450 | 100.00 | 450 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 30 | 334 | 91.76 | 364 | 100.00 | 364 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 3 | 256 | 98.84 | 259 | 100.00 | 259 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 91 | 323 | 78.02 | 414 | 100.00 | 414 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 13 | 194 | 93.72 | 207 | 100.00 | 207 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 41 | 267 | 86.69 | 308 | 100.00 | 308 |
| Total ==> | | 252 | 1750 | 87.41 | 2002 | 100.00 | 2002 |

What measures do you propose to get rehabilitated ?

TABLE NO.35 A

| S.No. | District | Financial Support | Training | Social Security | Children Care | Security from Police/Gundas | No need any help leave alone | Home Facility | Support for tradition | Free Medical | Total | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|------|-------|-----|-------|------|--------|
| 1 | EAST GODAVARI | 160 | 15.84 | 61 | 6.04 | 98 | 9.70 | 28 | 2.77 | 61 | 6.04 | 50 | 4.95 | 90 | 8.91 | 347 | 34.36 | 115 | 11.39 | 1010 | 100.00 |
| 2 | WEST GODAVARI | 95 | 15.73 | 32 | 5.30 | 20 | 3.31 | 4 | 0.66 | 28 | 4.64 | 58 | 9.60 | 69 | 11.42 | 279 | 46.19 | 19 | 3.15 | 604 | 100.00 |
| 3 | KRISHNA | 10 | 1.91 | 19 | 3.63 | 37 | 7.07 | 36 | 6.88 | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.76 | 36 | 6.88 | 251 | 47.99 | 130 | 24.86 | 523 | 100.00 |
| 4 | GUNTUR | 60 | 7.74 | 34 | 4.39 | 34 | 4.39 | 47 | 6.06 | 31 | 4.00 | 20 | 2.58 | 109 | 14.06 | 306 | 39.48 | 134 | 17.29 | 775 | 100.00 |
| 5 | PRAKASAM | 4 | 1.13 | 3 | 0.85 | 8 | 2.27 | 6 | 1.70 | 1 | 0.28 | 7 | 1.98 | 58 | 16.43 | 186 | 52.69 | 80 | 22.66 | 353 | 100.00 |
| 6 | NELLORE | 6 | 0.99 | 3 | 0.50 | 3 | 0.50 | 21 | 3.47 | 1 | 0.17 | 10 | 1.65 | 98 | 16.17 | 293 | 48.35 | 171 | 28.22 | 606 | 100.00 |
| Total ==> | | 335 | 8.65 | 152 | 3.93 | 200 | 5.17 | 142 | 3.67 | 122 | 3.15 | 149 | 3.85 | 460 | 11.88 | 1662 | 42.93 | 649 | 16.77 | 3871 | 100.00 |

ANNEXURE - II

A STUDY ON SEX WORKERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH
ENUMERATION QUESTIONNAIRE

I. Identification Data:

TOWN/VILLAGE:..... DISTRICT:.....

1. Name :

2. Age :

| | |
|----------------|--|
| < - 18 yrs - 1 | |
| 18 - 25 - 2 | |
| 25 - 35 - 3 | |
| 35 - 45 - 4 | |
| > - 45 - 5 | |

3. Education :

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|--------------|---|---|
| Illiterate | - | 1 | High School | - | 5 |
| Neo literate | - | 2 | Intermediate | - | 6 |
| Primary | - | 3 | Degree | - | 7 |
| Secondary | - | 4 | Above Degree | - | 8 |

4. Caste : SC ST BC OC Other

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

5. Religion: Hindu Muslim Christian Others

1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

6. Marital Status :

UM M DI S DE W

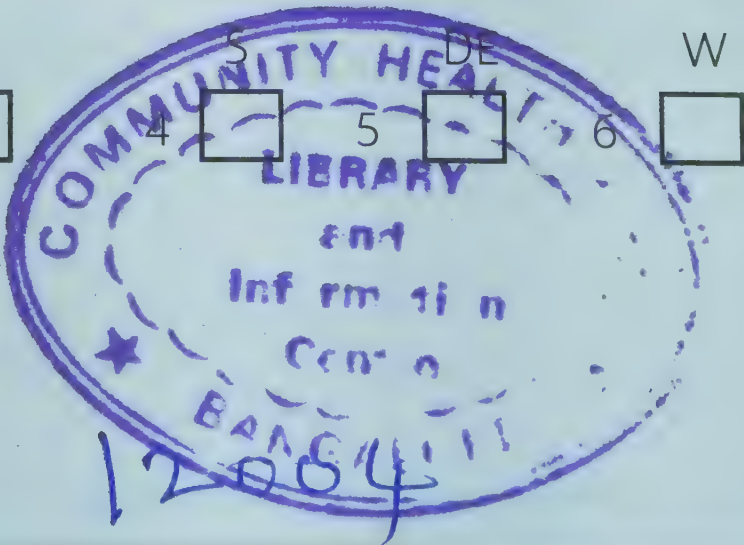
1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

7. Where from you have come

District :

Mandal :

Village :



A STUDY ON SEX WORKERS IN ANDHRA PRADESH

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

I. Identification Data:

Town/village:.....

district:.....

1. Name :

2. Age :

| | | |
|------------|-----|--|
| < - 18 yrs | - 1 | |
| 18 - 25 | - 2 | |
| 25 - 35 | - 3 | |
| 35 - 45 | - 4 | |
| > - 45 | - 5 | |

3. Education :

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|--------------|---|---|
| Illiterate | - | 1 | High School | - | 5 |
| Neo literate | - | 2 | Intermediate | - | 6 |
| Primary | - | 3 | Degree | - | 7 |
| Secondary | - | 4 | Above Degree | - | 8 |

4. Caste : SC ST BC OC Other
1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐

5. Religion: Hindu Muslim Christian Others
1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐

6. Marital Status : UM M DI S DE W
1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 ☐

II. FAMILY DETAILS:

1. Family Constellation:

| S.No. | Name | Relation-ship | Sex | Education | Occupation | Income | Remarks |
|-------|------|---------------|-----|-----------|------------|--------|---------|
| | | | | | | | |

Study of Sex Workers & their children in Coastal A.P.

III. DIMENSIONS OF SEX WORK :

1. What was your age when first entered into CSW?

- < - 14 - 1
- 14 - 16 - 2
- 16 - 18 - 3
- 18 - 20 - 4
- > - 20 - 5

2. Was the entry

- a) Knowingly / Willingly - 1 ☐
- b) Unknowingly / forced - 2 ☐

3. If unknowingly, who was responsible

- Family Members (Specify) - 1 ☐
- Neighbours - 2 ☐
- Peer / Friend - 3 ☐
- Agent - 4 ☐
- Any other - 5 ☐

4. Are there any other family members engaged in CSW?

- Yes - 1 ☐
- No - 2 ☐

5. If yes, Who?

- Mother - 1 ☐
- Sister - 2 ☐
- Aunt - 3 ☐
- Daughter - 4 ☐
- Niece - 5 ☐
- Any other - 6 ☐

6. If the entry was knowingly / willing; what / who was the source of information? (How did the entry take place)

7. The reasons for entering into CSW? (When it was knowingly)

- Financial problems - 1 ☐
- Earlier experience of sexual abuse - 2 ☐
- Just to have an experience - 3 ☐
- Any other - 4 ☐

8. The reasons for continuing CSW?

- Economic - 1 ☐
- No other alternative - 2 ☐
- Unable to come out - 3 ☐
- Any other - 4 ☐

9. The mode of conducting SW at present.

- Through an agent - 1 ☐
- On your own - 2 ☐
- Through a brothel - 3 ☐
- Any other - 4 ☐

10. If not own, what percentage (%) of the earnings do you have to pay the agent?

11. How much do you earn each time you are engaged in SW?

12. The total monthly income through SW?

13. What percentage of the earnings do you send home?

- < 25 - 1 ☐
- 25 - 50 - 2 ☐
- 50 - 75 - 3 ☐
- 100 - 4 ☐

Study of Sex Workers & their children in Coastal A.P.

14. Are the family members aware of your source of income?

Yes - 1 ☐

No - 2 ☐

15. If yes, how did they respond?

Accepted - 1 ☐

Encouraged - 2 ☐

Unhappy - 3 ☐

Disowned - 4 ☐

Any other - 5 ☐

16. Do you find it difficult to find customers?

Yes - 1 ☐

No - 2 ☐

17. If yes, what are the reasons?

Age - 1 ☐

Ill health - 2 ☐

18. What is the alternate source of income when you do not get customers?

19. Where do you come from? (Native place).

20. Reasons for coming away from native place.

IV. CHILDREN:

1. Do you have children?

Yes - 1 ☐

No - 2 ☐

2. If yes,

| S.No | Sex | Age | Whether attending School | If no, How engaged |
|------|-----|-----|--------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | |

3. Do the children live with you?
- Yes - 1 ☐
- No - 2 ☐
4. If no, where do they stay?
- Grand parents - 1 ☐
- Govt Welfare hostel - 2 ☐
- Private hostel - 3 ☐
- Relatives - 4 ☐
- Any othe - 5 ☐
5. Are the children aware of your work?
- Yes - 1 ☐
- No - 2 ☐

6. If yes, how did they respond?

V. A MENITIES / CIVIC RIGHTS:

1. Are you included in the voters list?
- Yes - 1 ☐
- No - 2 ☐
2. Do you have a ration card?
- Yes - 1 ☐
- No - 2 ☐
3. If yes, type of card.
- White - 1 ☐
- Pink - 2 ☐
4. Do you own a
- house - 1 ☐
- house patta - 2 ☐
5. If yes, the source of support in acquiring the same.

- | | House | House patta |
|----------------------------|-------|-------------|
| 1. Personal (Own purchase) | ----- | ----- |
| 2. Private loan | ----- | ----- |

3. Govt scheme

4. SHGs

5. Inherited / Gift

6. Any other

VI. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED:

1. Do you face any problems in carrying out your work?

- Yes

-

1

☐
- No

-

2

☐

2. If yes, from whom do you face problems?

- Family members

-

1

☐
- Children

-

2

☐
- Peers

-

3

☐
- Agents

-

4

☐
- Neighbours

-

5

☐
- Police

-

6

☐
- Customer

-

7

☐
- Any other

-

8

☐
- (Specify)

3. Nature of problem encountered.

4. Which of these problems do you think affect your work the most?

5. What measures / steps have you taken to solve these problems?

6. Nature of help / assistance expected in solving these problems.

VII. REHABILITATION:

1. Did you at anytime feel like coming out of CSW?

Yes - 1 ☐

No - 2 ☐

2. If yes, when was it?

< - 1yrs - 1 ☐

1 - 3 - 2 ☐

4 - 5 - 3 ☐

> - 5yrs - 4 ☐

3. What made you feel so?

4. Reasons for not being above to give up CSW.

5. Are you aware of the governmental programmes available for rehabilitation of CSWs?

Yes - 1 ☐

No - 2 ☐

6. If yes, what are they?

7. Nature of assistance / rehabilitation measures expected.

ANNEXURE - I I I

Training Report

INTRODUCTION:

The study on sex workers in coastal Andhra Pradesh was initiated by HELP Organisation, ONGOLE with the support of ACTION AID INDIA. after completion of primary rough survey teams of investigators were selected.

OBJECTIVES OF THE WORK SHOP:

- ☐ It is proposed to organise a 3 day orientation and training programme for Investigators and partner NGO's with the following objectives.
 - ☐ To develop a better understanding among participants NGO's Investigators and Facilitators regarding. The issue of sex workers and it's a multiple dimensions.
 - ☐ To equip investigators with appropriate skills for administering of interview schedules.
- A brief note along with training schedule has been prepared as a working document.

METHODOLOGY ADOPTED:

- ☐ Lecture cum discussion method to bring about conceptual clarity among investigators.
- ☐ Group discussions.
- ☐ Simulation exercises.
- ☐ Practical exposure for administration of tools.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TRAINING:

5th May, 2000

- ☐ Participants assembled at the venue by evening 6.30 p.m.
- ☐ Soon after necessary refreshments, the preliminary introductory session initiated at 8.00 p.m. through a simulated exercise of self introduction.
- ☐ The day was closed.

6th May, 2000

- ☐ The background of study and the need was explained.
- ☐ A brief introductory analysis of the society was provided through participatory discussion method.
- ☐ Tools of the analysis of the society such a marxian method and capitalist-method were provided in layman's terms.

- ☐ Participants divided into groups to analyse changes in the society in the current century in three different specified periods such as
 - ◆ Pre Independence era
 - ◆ Post independence era
 - ◆ Privatisation / Globalisation era (1984 onward)
- ☐ The need for study in the light of changes that are taking place in the society had been established.
- ☐ A brief historical view of sex work has been discussed.
- ☐ Magnitude and dimensions of sex workers was discussed in detail based on the preliminary rough survey.
- ☐ Children of sex workers studying in HELP-education and rehabilitation centre presented cultural items at the end of the day.

7th May, 2000

- ☐ Objectives of the study and needs of the study it was twilit again.
- ☐ Techniques of enumeration, and cautions to be undertaken were discussed.
- ☐ A simulated exercise of one to one with roll reversals were conducted to analyse.
- ☐ Probable difficulties and form of conducting enumeration.
- ☐ A detailed analysis of interview schedule together with necessary leading questions were framed for extraction of information in terms of probing skills and interviewing skills
- ☐ Similar simulation exercise was conducted for analysing the problems of administrating the interview schedule.
- ☐ Clarifications on skills being imparted and concepts being provided

8th May, 2000

- ☐ The team had practical exposure of conducting enumeration and administering interview schedules in Chirala town.
- ☐ The problems encountered and experienced were discussed in detail. Necessary clarifications were provided.
- ☐ Zone wise teams together with partner NGOs prepared a day today action plan for initial coverage of two districts each.
- ☐ Teams were given final word of precautions while conducting the study.
- ☐ Financial implication have been detailed.

FOLLOW UP :

Periodical review meeting for every 10 days will be organised with both teams respectively. Review meetings of the Regional level after completion of every Districts with respect NGO's and investigators, are planned.

A mid term review meeting with investigators, participant NGO's and Action Aid India is proposed in the month of June/July.

CONCLUSION:

The training workshop had provided a practical review of problem likely to be faced in conducting study and enhanced the monitoring responsibilities of all the concerned at different levels.

ANNEXURE - I V

INVESTIGATORS & FACILITATORS

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 01. | Mr. Phani Kumar | Facilitator, North Zone |
| 02. | Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao | Facilitator, North Zone |
| 03. | Mr. R. Prabhakar | Facilitator, South Zone |
| 04. | Mr. Srinivas | Facilitator, South Zone |
| 05. | Ms. S.Bullemma | Investigator, North Zone |
| 06. | Ms. Suvarchala | Investigator, North Zone |
| 07. | Ms. Susanna | Investigator, North Zone |
| 08. | Ms. U.Annamma | Investigator, North Zone |
| 09. | Ms. M.jayasree | Investigator, South Zone |
| 10. | Ms.B.Jhansi Rani | Investigator, South Zone |
| 11. | Ms.B. Jhansi | Investigator, South Zone |
| 12. | Ms. K.Adilakshmi | Investigator, South Zone |
| 13. | Ms.K.Baby Rani | Investigator, South Zone |
| 14. | Ms. P.Yesamma | Investigator, South Zone |

ANNEXURE - V

LIST OF MEMBERS IN THE NET WORK

| S.No. | Organisation Name | Address | Chief Functionary of the Organisation |
|-------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 01. | HELP | 7-4-44, Lawyerpetta ONGOLE | Mr. N.V.S. Rammohan |
| 02. | JAGRITI | Vanimahal Centre Narukuru (Post & Village) NELLORE - 524 002 | Mr. T. Badrinarayana |
| 03. | SARDS | Tanguturum PRAKASAM | Mr. Suneel Kumar |
| 04. | SRAVANTHI | KVR Swamy Road RAJAHMUNDRY | Mr. Durgesh Prasad |
| 05. | BALABHARATHI | C/o. GM - Telecom Chandramouli Nagar, GUNTUR- 7 | Mr. Y. Sambhi Reddy |
| 06. | SVAC | D.No. 5-20-17 1/18th Cross Brodiepetta GUNTUR | Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao |
| 07. | AFD | Ramaraopeta TADEPALLIGUDEM | Mr. Suresh Kumar |
| 08. | SHADOWS | Solomon Centre CHIRALA - 523 155 | Dr. Solomon |
| 09. | REEDS | 27-99, Gandhi Nagar, YELAMANCHILI-531055 | Mr.O.Vidyasagar |
| 10. | GUIDE | 74-24-17, Ashok Nagar, | Mr.B.V.Rao |
| 11. | ARISE | Spinning Mill Colony - II Near Housing Board Lala Cheruvu, RAJAHMUNDRY | Mr. Chowdary |
| 12. | CARD | Mannarurpoluru Sullurpetta, NELLORE | Mr. Yesunadhan |
| 13. | RURAL DEVELOP SOCIETY | 12-11-689, Rami Reddy Thota Railway Track Back, GUNTUR | Mr. Durgamma |
| 14. | SOWERS | 2-2-16/9, Akil Apartments Ramananthapur, HYDERABAD - 13 | Mr. Jayakar |
| 15. | C.D.S. | Akbarpet, BAPATLA | Mr. Prasad |
| 16. | ANKURAM | 1-9-285/3 Vidyanagar, HYDERABAD - 13 | Miss. Sumithra |
| 17. | JANAKALYAN | 8-76, Durga nagar 2nd Street, Mallayyapet RAJAHMUNDRY-533105 | Mr.B.Nageswararao |
| 18. | RISE | NGO Colony K.T. Road, TIRUPATI | Mr. Ramakrishna |



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